

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 770.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

PRICE
FOURPENCE.
(Stamped Edition, 8d.)

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KING'S COLLEGE, London.—DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, ARTS, AND MANUFACTURES.—The CLASSES will be RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, the 4th of October next.

MATHEMATICS.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A. F.R.S.

METALLURGY.—Professor the Rev. H. Mosely, M.A. F.R.S.

CHEMISTRY.—Professor Daniel, F.R.S. E.

CHEMICAL MANIPULATION.—Dr. Miller.

EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.—Professor Wheatstone, F.R.S.

GEOLOGY.—Professor Ansted, F.G.S.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF ARCHITECTURE.—Professor Hosking, F.S.A. and Mr. A. Mosely.

ARTS OF DESIGN AND ARCHITECTURAL ENRICHMENT.—Professor Dyce, M.A. F.R.S.E., Director of the Government School of Design.

MINERALogy.—Mr. E. Cowper.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING.—Mr. T. Bradley.

ARCHITECTURAL LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND COLOURING.—Mr. Cotman.

MINERALogy.—Mr. J. Tennant, F.G.S.

LAND SURVEYING AND LEVELLING.—Mr. H. J. Castle.

WORKSHOP.—Mr. W. H. Hatch.

Persons may be admitted as Students for any special Lectures, if they may desire to attend, upon payment of the fee for the same.

Further information may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, July 1842.

J. LONSDALE, Principal.

ROYAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.—The Commissioners appointed by the Queen for the purpose of inquiring whether any advantage might not be taken of the Session of the House of Parliament for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts, referring to the notice issued by them on the 26th of April last, respecting a competition in Cartoons, have received the following:

That the time therein specified for sending in the finished Cartoons be extended from the first week in May to the first week in June, 1842.

That former artists, practising the Arts, who may have resided ten years or upwards in Great Britain, be considered as coming under the designation of "British Artists."

That no nominations to the Cartoons offered for competition be admitted.

That the Secretary of the Commission be empowered to give such further explanations as may be required relative to the nature of this and of the former public notice.

By command of the Commissioners,
C. L. EASTLAKE, Secretary.

Whitehall, July 22, 1842.

THE ART UNIONS OF GERMANY:
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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SURREY
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and the Nobility.

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The Subscription List to the Art Union of Düsseldorf will CLOSE on SATURDAY, the 12th of August.

The price of the Subscription Tickets in either of the above Associations will be 20s. each, which will entitle the holder to one Copy of the Annual Presentation Engraving, which will be delivered immediately after the drawing, free of duty and carriage, and also the chance of obtaining a work of Art, value from 10l. to 200l.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1842.

REVIEWS

Edwin the Fair: an Historical Drama. By Henry Taylor. Murray.

Non multa sed multum, is a golden sentence, almost forgotten by fortunate writers in these impatient days. After the first success they precipitate themselves on the public; vanity and covetousness urge them to coin their credit in repeated issues, until the vein is exhausted; and powers that might have performed better things under patient culture, are lamed by too frequent and hasty exertions. To avoid this temptation is now no common merit in any writer, and entitles his productions to a kind of notice justly refused to the idle and the interested. An interval of nearly ten years has passed between the publication of 'Philip van Artevelde' and the historical poem now before us;—a proof, at least, that the applause which greeted his first work has not misled the author into any precipitate renewal of the attempt, or taught him to overlook the necessity of careful preparation. This evidence of a becoming respect both for his own reputation and for his reader, has a twofold influence on the reception of Mr. Taylor's work. It predisposes us on the one hand to willing attention, and on the other it leads us to apply to it a standard never used in measuring things of lower pretensions and deserts.

The character of mind displayed in 'Philip van Artevelde' is rather reflective than ardent; and the author, as well, we think, from temperament as by design, addresses the judgment more than the passions of his readers. The choice of subject, the way in which it is conducted, the details which illustrate it, are determined by masculine thought, which proceeds undisturbed by sudden or vehement inspirations. The poet's vein resembles an equable stream, flowing in a well-wrought channel, amidst the productions of science and cultivation, rather than a spring gushing and bounding at will along the open fields of nature, now spreading into shallows, and now deepening into lucid pools, reflecting the face of heaven. Nothing seems to come unsought; every part is controlled and finished with a kind of studious forethought, which satisfies the understanding, but does not produce a very high poetical excitement. We acknowledge the presence of elevated feeling;—there is a certain refined melody in the poem, which delights, and touches of exquisite nature and pathos that occasionally move us; but these qualities appear rather as a clothing to the predominant body of thought, than as a life pervading and moulding the mass from within. So is the style—as in all genuine works it cannot fail to be,—a reflex of the inward spirit,—sententious, stately, often felicitous, but destitute of spontaneous graces, and bearing evident signs of labour. These general features of Mr. Taylor's first production we find, with little alteration, in 'Edwin the Fair': it is, however, less adorned in manner, and wider in its scope; more considerable, perhaps, in philosophical worth, but hardly its equal in poetical elements.

The story of Edwy and Elgiva has been chosen not so much for its well known romantic incidents, as for the sake of the "struggle, which represents in strong and vivid colours the spirit of the times,"—the spirit, namely, of religious enthusiasm, which produced the invasion of the secular church, and of the kingly prerogative which supported it, by monkish asceticism, whereof Dunstan, the renowned Abbot of Glastonbury, and the real hero of this piece, was a living abstract. It is on him that the eye dwells throughout the drama; the appearance of the young monarch and his bride being so far kept

in subordination to the object of displaying him, as to excite but a feeble interest in themselves. The idea of the monk is finely conceived, and his character is drawn with considerable subtlety,—a mingled web of zeal, devotion, and enthusiastic belief, with superstitious terrors and worldly passions, and an unscrupulous dexterity, which is content to use the basest deceptions and commit the worst crimes to advance the cause identified with the glory of God. With the display of this terrible and encroaching spirit, the author has attempted to show the result of its triumph; and in order to this, has introduced the avenging Danes following the destruction of Edwin's power,—a violation of historical truth not compensated, we think, by any addition to the poetic reality of the picture. The rest of the canvas, which is immoderately wide, is filled with a variety of figures, that come and go without bespeaking in all cases much attention for their own sakes, or remaining long enough to let us become acquainted with them. Nor do we always see the reason why some of these are introduced, except for variety's sake, or to afford the author scope for his favourite rhetorical exercises.

To attempt more than the slightest sketch of the story of a poem, the five acts of which make a volume of more than 250 pages, would be useless. In justice, however, to the writer, we shall try to give some idea of the structure and progress of the drama, in connexion with the extracts to be selected as specimens of the performance.

The drama opens when Edwin, who has succeeded to the crown, and already exasperated the monks by revoking his uncle Edred's grants to them, is expecting his coronation, to which it is feared an opposition will be raised by his enemies, amongst whom are Odo, the aged archbishop of Canterbury, and Dunstan, the abbot, whom we find buried in a wood, alarming the vulgar, and spreading the fame of his sanctity by the most fearful penance and solitude. The Queen Mother, who is completely under Dunstan's guidance, reveals, in a secret interview which she has sought, her displeasure at the passion of her son for his cousin Elgiva; and Dunstan denounces it as incestuous, and hostile to the interests of the church, to which her family have ever been opposed. His way of thwarting the union is characteristic.

Dun. This wily wench
That proffing by the softness and green sap
Of ignorant youth, doth round her finger twine
The sceptre like a sliver—
Queen Mother. Insolent jade!
Were it not, father, a good deed in Christ,
To have her—in a manner... say... removed?
For truly, truly I may say, my lord,
Yea and in sooth I witness it against her,
That with her witcheries and wanton looks
She hath inveigled and ensnared the King,
Bewitch'd past reason, that he flouts his mother,
Forgets his duty—woeful, woeful day!
Says "Silence," if I do but say "God bless him!"
And all by her procurement and behest,
Scandalous minion! Were it not, I say,
An excellent deed and righteous before God,
To take her from his sight, that she should cease
To vex good men and holy with her wiles?
Dun. With thee the cry is ever "Kill and Kill."
I tell thee once again, my soul abhors
This culture's appetite, not more foul in act
Than gross in apprehension. Look we round:
In Wessex Athulf more prevails than we;
Loelf in Sussex; which of us is first
In Hampshire, hard to say. I tell thee, no;
It must not be.

Queen Mother. Or but to mew her up...
Dun. Nay, worse and worse; it were but to inflame
By opposition the boy's passionate will.
Now list the counsel which from Heaven and Earth,
Much reading of their signs and characters,
I learn, and bid thee follow. If less pure
In outward seeming than his sacred source,
Be not the less assured it is from God,
Who works through human frailties to good ends.
Mew not her up, yet yet be strict with him;
Withdraw your watch and ward—let the girl loose—
Loose access give the boy; so shall she fall,
And she so fallen, satiate appetite
Sickens on this side marriage, and there an end.

The Athulf named by Dunstan is Elgiva's brother, to whose older friend, Earl Loelf, the commander of the king's armies, he had wished to marry her. The Earl, fondly attached to the maiden, withdraws on discovering where her heart is placed, but resolves to devote his life to serve and protect her. The King's friends meanwhile gather round him at Sheen; it is resolved to proceed to his coronation, with the Archbishop and Dunstan, if they will obey the summons to attend and fulfil their duties,—if not, without them. The messenger to Dunstan is Athulf, no other of the King's retainers daring to affront his supernatural terrors. The mission, in which he is accompanied by the King's jester, brings us to a scene of some power and address in the monastery at Sheen. Athulf arrives, and is announced to Dunstan, who has just finished an act of ostentatious penance. The Archbishop, Odo, is with him.

Odo. How far'st thou, Brother?
Dun. Brother, weak in flesh
But strong of spirit. Choristers, retire. (*Exeunt Choristers.*)
Brother, behave us to compel our thoughts
An instant from above, and on this world,
Its temporalities and secular cares,
Turn them, so long averted. Say, in brief,
What tidings hear'st thou?
Odo. Still a gathering round
Of the King's forces, trooping to the call
Of Rehobam's councillor, rash Earl Athulf.
Dun. Son of perdition, he affronts his fate!
But there are more than he?
Odo. At Hastings still
Earl Loelf stands aloof; but holds his power
In present preparation.
Dun. Brother, lo!
With blasting and with mildew shall they perish!
With madness, blindness, and astonishment
Shall they be smitten, the young man and the virgin,
Terror within them and a sword without!
One way against us shall their host come forth,
And seven ways flee before us—What is this?

Athulf is heard without, singing:
*Sinks the sun with a smile,
Though his heart's in his mouth,
And night comes the while
With a sigh from the South.*
*Like them, Love, are you,
In your coming and flying;
For you smiled me adieu,
And you welcome me sighing.*
Dun. What mumming knave is here?—Brother, I say,
Their host shall flee, the anger of the Just
Small smoke against them—Nay, again! What, ho!
Grimbald is heard without, singing:
*There was a maid that was a jade,
Four lovers true had she,
One did so dote, that he cut his own throat,
And she poisoned the other three.*
Dun. What, ho! are we attended? Are there none
To keep the precincts?

Grimbald's song continued.
*From this we learn to see and discern,
Nor holly to desire
A maid whose store of lovers is more
Than her just needs require.*
Enter Bridferth (Dunstan's Chaplain).
Dun. What vile noise is this
Of juggling mountebanks that bellow and sing?
Brid. My lord, Earl Athulf, from his Majesty,
Attended by his Majesty's chief jester,
Expects the end of your observances,
And entertains his patience.
Odo. Insolent scoffer!
Dun. The King hath sent him? Nay then, bring him here.
The wily monk dissembles his anger, and returns an ambiguous answer to the King. He decides, however, not to oppose the coronation, nor to absent himself from the ceremony, believing that Edwin's passion will be pallied by enjoyment, and leave him an obedient tool of his superiority.

The second Act brings us to the coronation, signalized by the well known incident in Edwy's history. The scene is written with considerable energy. The King has disappeared from the festival, where his chief nobles are carousing. A messenger is accordingly sent to entreat the King to return.

Odo. My Lords, His Gracious Majesty
Bids us to say that he has calls elsewhere,
And loves not too much quaffing, which is wont
To leave you with less reason than the beasts,
Rolling upon the floor. Wherefore, my Lords,
He prays you with all love and courtesy

To hold His Grace excused, for he is young
And loves not quaffing.

Odo. Will ye suffer this?
If rated thus for nothing, what's your fate
When, standing for your liberties, ye check him?
If thus affronted at the festive board,
What in the Wittenagemót awaits you?

Toasty. He loves not quaffing!
Harcather. Rolling on the floor!
Athulf. Sirs, for His Majesty's too hasty message,
grant it ill-advised; but, sir, his youth,
If ye will temperately consider...

Har. Youth!
Hath youth a privilege to maltreat the old?
Efrid. He loves not quaffing! Ah, my good Lord Athulf,
But what else loves he? There are sins beside.
Say he had left us for a lady's bower—
There is a revelling he impugns not.

Dun. *Ha!*
Efrid. What lady she may be, my good Lord Athulf,
Concerns not us.

Odo. Ho! some of you go forth,
And seek the King, and say to him from me,
That he, or willingly or not, perforce
Must instantly return; and see ye bring him.

Athulf. Whoso shall take that errand from this hall,
Let him take that therewith.
*(Throws his glove on the floor. Three or four Earls start up
in their seats. In the meantime Gurno has entered, and
spoken apart to Dunstan.)*

Dun. *(rising.)* My Lords, sit still. I'll bring the boy myself.
Here, varlets, sweep this litter from the floor.
(Spurns the glove with his foot as he passes, and Exit.)

Athulf *(his hand on his sword).*
Which of you here, that wears not frock nor hood,
Will this vile Abbot's vilest act avouch?
*(Several Earls of the Monachal party lay their hands on their
swords, and spring upon the floor. The company rises in
disorder.)*

Seneschal. Peace, ho! My Lords, bethink ye where ye are.

Edwin has already been secretly married to
Elgiva, when Dunstan breaks in upon their en-
dearments with a number of armed supporters.
The King's friends have been defeated; Edwin
is carried a prisoner to London; Elgiva intrusted
to the keeping of Harcather at Chester, Dunstan
meaning to preserve her life as an engine where-
with to work Edwin to his wishes. The marriage
is pronounced null, the King excommunicated,
and his friends scattered or imprisoned. Athulf
escapes by the help of the King's sister, who
loves him; repairs to Leolf, who is at the head of
some forces at a distance, and they concert mea-
sures for the deliverance of the King and his
bride. While Leolf hastens northwards to rescue
Elgiva, Athulf leads an army to London, where
a synod has been called, to decide on the King's
marriage; and a large part of the clergy, alarmed
by his approach, are disposed to remove the
excommunication, and accept the terms offered
on behalf of the King; when Dunstan, by a
vehement harangue, at the close of which a voice
(by his device) is heard from the crucifix, turns
the scale, and the monkish party triumph in the
rejection of peace. The synod is one of the
most characteristic and forcible scenes in the
drama, but it is too long for extract.

In Act 4, Dunstan hopes that the King, still
imprisoned in the Tower, and worn out by ill
treatment, may be wrought to sign his abdic-
ation in favour of young Edgar, his brother.

Dun. How does your Grace?
Edwin. What need for you to ask?
Let me remind you of an antique verse:

*What went the Messengers to Hell
Was asking what they knew full well.*

You know that I am ill and very weak.
Dun. You do not answer with a weakened wit.
Is there offence in this my visitation?
If so, I leave you.

Edwin. Yes, there is offence.
And yet I would not you should go. Offence
is better than this blank of solitude.
I am so weary of no company.

That I could almost welcome to these walls
The Devil and his Angels. You may stay.

Dun. What makes you weak? Do you not like your food,
Or have you not enough?

Edwin. Enough is brought;
But he that brings it drops what seems to say
That it is mixed with poison—some slow drug;
So that I scarce dare eat, and hunger always.

Dun. Your food is poisoned by your own suspicions.
'Tis your own fault. Tho' Gurno's zeal is great,
It is impossible he should so exceed
As to put poison in your food, I think.

But thus it is with Kings; suspicions haunt
And dangers press around them all their days;
Ambition galls them, and luxury corrupts,
And wars and treasons are their talk at table.

Edwin. This homily you should read to prosperous kings;
It is not needed for a king like me.

Dun. Who shall read homilies to a prosperous king!
'Twas not long since that thou didst seem to prosper,
And then I warned thee; and with what event
Thou knowest; for thy heart was high in pride.
A hope that, like Herodias, danced before thee
Did ask my head. But I reproach thee not.
Much rather would I, seeing thee abased,
Lift up thy mind to wisdom.

Edwin. Heretofore
It was not in my thoughts to take thy head;
But should I reign again... Come then, this wisdom
That thou wouldst teach me. Harmless as the dove
I have been whiletime; let me now, tho' late,
Learn from the serpent.

Dun. To thy credulous ears
The world, or what is to a King the world,
The triflers of thy Court, have imaged me
As cruel and insensible to joy;
Austere and ignorant of all delights
That arts can minister. Far from the truth
They wander who say thus. I but denounce
Loves on a throne, and pleasures out of place.
I am not old; not twenty years have fled
Since I was young as thou; and in my youth
I was not by those pleasures unapproached
Which youth converses with.

Edwin. No! wast thou not?
How came they in thy sight? When Satan first
Dun.

Attempted me, 'twas in a woman's shape;
Such shape as may have erst misled mankind;
When Greece or Rome upreared with Pagan rites
Temples to Venus, pictured there or carved
With rounded, polished, and exuberant grace,
And men whose dimpled changeableness betrayed,
Thro' jounced hues, the seriousness of passion.

I was attempted thus, and Satan sang
With female pipe and melodies that thrilled
The softened soul, of mild voluptuous ease
And tender sports that chased the kindling hours
In odorous gardens or on terraces,
To music of the fountains and the birds,
Or else in skirting groves by sunshine smitten,
Or warm winds kissed, whilst we from shine to shade
Raved unregarded. Yes, 'twas Satan sang,
Because 'twas sung to me, whom God had called
To other pastime and severer joys.

But were it not for this, God's strict behest
Enjoined upon me,—had I not been vowed
To holiest service rigorously required,
I should have owned it for an Angel's voice,
Nor ever could an earthly crown, or toys
And childishness of vain ambition, gauds
And tinsels of the world, have lured my heart
Into the tangle of those mortal cares.

That gather round a throne. What call is thine
From God or Man, what voice within bids thee
Such pleasures to forego, such cares confront?

Edu. What voice? My Kingdom's voice—my People's cry,
Whom ye devour—the wail of shepherds true
Over their flocks, those godly, kindly Priests,
That love my people and love me withal—
The voice requires me and the voice of Kings
Who died with honour and who live in me,
The voice of Egbert, Ethelbert, and Alfred.

What wouldst thou more? the voice of Kings unborn,
To whom my sceptre and my blood descends—
A thousand voices call me!

Dun. Sir, not so.
The voices of this people and those Kings
Call on Prince Edgar, not on thee, to reign.
There is a voice calls thee, but not to reign,
The voice of her thou fain wouldst take to wife;
An excommunicate woman, who is he?
Even now, and if thy lust of kingly power
Outbid thine other lusts, and starker thee
In grasping of that shadow of a sceptre
That still is left thee, 'tis a dying voice.

For know—unless thou by an instant act
Renounce the crown, Elgiva shall not live.
The deed is ready, to which thy name affixed
Discharges from restraint both her and thee.
Say wilt thou sign?

Edwin. I will not.

This refusal determines Dunstan to take the
King's life, which he has hitherto wished to
spare; but the Tower is assailed at the critical
moment by Athulf, Edwin set free, and Dunstan,
escaping with difficulty, flies from London in
disguise. Meanwhile Elgiva, on learning of
Edwin's escape, and that Leolf is advancing to
her rescue, aided by the son of her warder,
flies to meet him, instead of waiting for his
arrival. On the other hand, the party who
elected Edgar king, during Edwin's imprison-
ment, are gathering to a Wittenagemót at Mal-
pas, and their rival claims await the issue of
a battle. The following graphic scene brings to
sight the fugitive monk:—

A HEATH IN HAMPSHIRE.

Dunstan and Gurno in flight.

Dun. The night shall shield us like a raven's wing.
What heart's thou in the wind?

Gurno. A moaning cry.
Dun. Thou faint'st with hunger.

Gurno. Can I fast so long
And not be hungry?

Dun. 'Tis the cry of a wolf,
And he is hungry too. Make forward still.
Gurno. I see a light.

Dun. Hiss! in the lull of the wind
I hear the stroke of hammers. On space!
It is a blacksmith's forge. I'll harbour there.

A BLACKSMITH'S FORGE.
The Blacksmith at work. Serfs and Boors dropping in,
with a Monk and others.

Blacksmith *(blowing the bellows, and singing).*
But now I was old.
Rich, sorry, and cold,
Like muck upon mould.

I widdier away.
1st Boor. Look, thou horse-cobbler; call'st thou this a shoe
I know thee: since the slaughter at the ford,
Thou'rt warming old ones up.

Blacksmith. Oh me, St. Giles! I was a monk
2nd Boor. And mark this cobbler; look you at this mallet.
Monk. Repeat, and do thy work more workmannerly.
Or in a twinkling thou shalt him behold
That came to holy Dunstan's forge unbidd,
And staid unwilling. Marry, Sir, thy tongs
Would touch him not, and he is roaming now
Through all the land.

3rd Boor. 'Tis true; I saw myself
The print of his hoof. 'Twas in Dame Umfrige's garb;
And Father Egelpig discovered it.
Twas like a goat's.

Monk. My son, he's there and here
And everywhere, since that most holy man,
The Abbot Dunstan, by the godless King
Was driven away.

4th Boor. I've sent for Father Cridda,
To bless and exorcise my cattle and swine.
Monk. Thou hast done well; but thy best safety lies
In holy Dunstan's prayers. At Winchester
Ye heard how in the west end of the church,
The night that Dunstan fled, the Devil skipped,
And with great laughter, in his roaring fashion,
Took up his "O be joyful!" Who are these?

A brother of mine order is the one,
If I mistake not. Benedicite!
Enter Dunstan and Gurno.

Dun. God save you! holy brother: Sons, and you!
We seek for shelter from the coming storm.
Black. Father, you're welcome.

Monk. Come ye from the South?
Dun. From London last.

Monk. From London? yes, indeed!
What tidings bring ye then?

Dun. What would ye know?
Monk. Canst thou be so insensible to ask?
The holy Abbot Dunstan—where is he?

Dun. What fate attends him?
Monk. A price is on his head—ten thousand marks
Lilla, the King's Gerefa of the shire,
Proclaimed it far and wide.

Dun. Give me thy hammer;
Thou canst not make a coulter so; look here;
Strike endways—thus—and thus. What said the shire?
To Lilla's proclamation? Was it welcomed?

Monk. Torn down, and trampled in the mud. This shire
Will yield them many a Peter with his sword,
But ne'er a Judas.

Dun. Is the shire so hot
In Dunstan's cause?

Monk. It kindles hourly. Nay,
'Tis said that Lilla and his men were met
On Chilton-down by fifteen hundred boors,
And scantily saved themselves by flight.

1st Boor. 'Tis true;
But we of Droxford will be up betimes;
See if we be not.

Dun. If ye be, my friends,
The Abbot will be presently amongst you.
For this way comes he, laying in his mind
To cross the sea to Flanders. But, my friends,
If ye be hearty in the cause of God,
Ye will not let him go. Shame to this shire,
Shame be to England and to Christendom,
If he that fasted and that watched for you,
And day by day, to save your perishing souls,
Flayed his poor body streaming down with blood—
Shame to your country and yourselves, if he
Should flee before the wicked!

Boors. We'll rise! we'll rise!
He is rescued by the peasants from Earl
Sidroc's pursuit, and suddenly arrives amongst
the insurgents at Malpas. Here he learns that
the Danes have landed—sacked Glastonbury,
and killed his mother, the only being to which
he was attached by earthly love—who dies be-
seching her son to make peace. These tidings
are followed by the news that the Danes are at
hand, and have burnt Chester, while Edwin is
approaching with his army. Alarmed and broken
in spirit, for the moment he desires a reconcilia-
tion with the King; offers to withdraw the ex-
communication, and sanction his marriage with
Elgiva. But this has already been dissolved by
death. The fugitive lady reaches Earl Leolf; but
they lose their way by night, are pursued by
some of Dunstan's party, and both slain—El-
giva's body being brought to Malpas. Edwin

rejects Dunstan's message with hatred and despair, intent on avenging the murder of his wife; he assaults Malpas, is overcome and taken prisoner, mortally wounded. The close is impressively conceived, and finely written:—

Interior of the Cathedral. Candles burning, and altars decked, as for a service of thanksgiving. A corpse lies on a bier, in the transept. Monks enter in procession, and lastly Dunstan.

Dun. So flee the works of darkness. Sing ye the psalm *Quid gloriaris.*—stop; a hasty step Rings in the cloister.

Soldier. Enter a Soldier. I am bid, my Lord, To seek the Lord Harecather, for his son Ruold is slain.

Dun. Silence! No more of that. Harecather is gone forth to meet the Dane. Let him not know it yet.—What corpse is this? *A Monk.* The Queen's, my Lord, awaiting burial.

Her's!— Withdraw the winding-sheet, that once again I may behold her.—Art thou she indeed! The blankness of mortality in thee Seems more than in another! Where be now The flushings of the fervent cheek, the fires That lightened from those eyes! Oh, rueful sight! Methinks that thou dost look reproachfully. Not me—not me—Upbraid not me, pale Queen! I saw thee not, nor yet desired thy death; I would have willed thee to repent and live, But lo! the will of God hath mastered mine.—Better be so than be the living cause Of death eternal and a nation's lapse To mortal sin. Nor sin nor sorrow now Hath power upon thee; nor canst thou, fair mask, Be ever more their minister.

Enter an Attendant. My Lord, The King, so please you—

Dun. What, Sir, of the King? *Atten.* He is again delirious and hath torn The bandage from his wound. He bleeds again.

Enter another Attendant. My Lord, the King, the King!

Dun. What, comes he hither? *Enter Edwin followed by a Physician and Attendants.* *Edwin.* Where art thou, my beloved? Come to me! Art thou not here? They said so, but 'twas false—Thou art not here, for if thou wert, I know Thou'st fly to meet me.—Ha! I see thee now. And yet thou mov'st not. What! in chains again? Not so, Elgiva, thou art free, my Love—I smote them with the sword. Oh, come to me! Give me thy hand.

Dun. Doctor, thou mad'st report The fever had abated.

Phy. It had, my Lord, But rages now afresh.

Dun. How came he hither? *Atten.* He asked us if the Queen were buried yet, Or where the body lay; we told him, here; And he commanded we should bring him.

Dun. See! *Edwin.* Thy hand is very cold. Come, come, look up. Hast not a word to say to so much love? Well—as thou wilt—but 'twas not always thus. So soon to be forgotten! Oh, so soon! And I have loved so truly all this while!—I dream—I do not dream, I think—What's here? 'Tis not the dress that thou wert wont to wear. This is a corpse! Attendance here! What ho! Who was so bold to bring a stone-cold corpse Into the King's apartment? Stop—be still—I know not that. Give me but time, my friends, And I will tell you.

Doctor. Draw him from the corpse. This loss of blood, that drains the fever off, Anon will bring him to himself.

A Monk. My Lord, I hear a shout as of a multitude In the North Suburb.

Dun. Bridferth, mount the tower, And look abroad.

Edwin. That was a voice I knew— It came from darkness and the pit—but hark! An Angel's song.... 'Tis Dunstan that I see! *Rebellious Monk!* I lay my body down Here at thy feet to die, but not my soul, Which goes to God. The cry of innocent blood Is up against thee, and the Avenger's cry Shall answer it. Support me, Sirs, I pray; Be patient with me.... there was something still.... I know not what.... under your pardon.... yes.... Teaching my burial.... did I not see but now Another corpse.... I pray you, Sirs.... there....

[Dun.] *Bridferth (from the tower).* My Lord, my Lord, Harecather flies; the Danes Are pouring thro' the gate. Harecather falls. *Dun.* Give me the crucifix. Bring out the relics. Most of the Lord of Hosts, forth once again! *[Exeunt, the trumpets of Olaf and Sægne sounding in the distance. The Curtain falls.]*

Of the many subordinate characters little need be said. Amongst these all the females introduced must be reckoned, without exception; and the absence of any charm or significance in these we feel to be a great drawback from the interest of the drama. Elgiva is only seen by

glimpses, and then is not engaging. The Princess Elfrida is a mere gentle shadow. Emma, daughter of Wulfstan, in secret attached to Leolf, is brought forward in a way to excite some expectation, and so employed as to disappoint it. The Queen Mother disappears early. Indeed, of all the characters beyond those already noticed, there is but one other, namely, Wulfstan the Wise, Leolf's chaplain, prominent enough to be regarded for itself. This worthy has evidently been a favourite with the author, and is made the organ of that sententious eloquence in which he delights, in a manner which produces an effect almost comic. He is represented as a kind of recluse, teeming with words of wisdom, and yet unable to see the commonest things in real life; an amiable oracular dreamer, reminding us irresistibly of a certain great man, lately departed, who, we think, must have been in Mr. Taylor's mind when he wrote.

The general tone of the composition is simpler than in 'Philip van Artevelde,' we cannot say we think it more dramatic. It is a wide and well filled picture, with figures judiciously chosen and carefully drawn in the costume of the time; but we do not think they move or live. If, however, Mr. Taylor's genius is not gifted with the highest kind of creative power, it has the faculty of seeing clearly, and well arranging the events and characters of an era, and so delineating them as to interest and engage the contemplative mind.

We cannot here discuss the liberties which have been taken with the story; they are avowed by the author in his preface; and our objections to them, if any, would invoke no law curtailing the poet's allowed liberty, but advance only so far as the deviation from historical truth may have impaired, as we think it has, the poetical effect of the drama. The question would require more space than can be afforded; indeed, the present notice has already exceeded the usual length, in honour to a work which has evidently been the fruit of unusual care.

The Use and Study of History. By W. T. McCullagh, L.L.B. Dublin, Machen.

A writer cannot commit a greater mistake than to deliver opinions in the cathedral fashion of the book before us. There is a difference between being didactic and dictatorial. We are reluctant enough to be lectured, but we have no notion whatever of allowing an author to hector over us. It is stated in the advertisement that these pages were originally delivered in the form of a series of lectures to the members of a Mechanics' Institute. They seem to have been rather harangues than lectures, and we think a somewhat less diffuse and declamatory style would have suited the artisans better; besides being more in harmony with the grave importance of the subject. A licence is certainly permitted to the lecturer, which cannot be conceded to the writer; it would therefore have been prudent in Mr. McCullagh to have retrenched some score of superfluous beauties of elocution (not to use any harsher term), when he proposed to print his lectures. The book, however, has some few passages of substantial merit, which the author has done not a little to conceal under an affected diction, teeming with false ornament, and often ridiculously pompous and egotistical, "as who should say, I am Sir Oracle," or a greater than Bolingbroke is here. However, let this pass for puerility; the work is evidently that of a young man who has yet to learn to think humbly as well as to write correctly, while at the same time it evinces a good deal of aptitude for historical erudition (if not much actual progress in that study), and contains observations upon ancient and modern writers, many of which are just and forcible,

affording promise of better things in time of riper judgment and more sober estimate of self.

The following is a specimen of a didactic address delivered to the audience of a mechanics' institute; we quote it for the sake of the author himself, to open his eyes to the inappropriateness of such strains for such listeners:—

"In each of your minds opinions and ideas are hourly sown, whose fruit will hereafter ripen into either good or evil. It is not for me to say which is the good and which the evil. But as tillers of the soil of your own hearts, are you not bound to ponder well what is worth planting there,—what it is safe to let the wayward wind of accident, and circumstance, and kill-time reading, plant? And considering what sort of soil it is that is to be planted, and the value of experience in every species of husbandry, were it not an inestimable advantage to have access to that experimental knowledge, which has been laid up by others for your instruction? Ought you not greatly to rejoice if one should say to you, come with me to the Gate of the Past,—I have the key, and by it you may enter therein,—behold the good fruit of other days, how it was cultured from wildness first, and how expedients to shelter its growth were devised;—how on the shores of the Central Sea it seemed for a time to approach nearly to perfection, till unbidden weeds sprang up and choked it; what expedients renewed its health for a season, and what causes hastened its ultimate decline;—and suppose at the end of that garden of wonder, another gate led you to a different one, where the blossoms wore a more ensanguined hue, and the nettles stung more sharply:—and suppose you might tread the clear paths at your leisure, and note and examine each notable sample, analyze each varying soil, and compute each peculiar advantage, would you not follow with grateful step, and drinking ear, and vagrant eye,—and rejoice at the invitation? Yet the gates of Time's garden lie open to you; you may enter and roam through those hallowed grounds at will; save for the comparatively few classic portals, you do not so much as need a key, and even these may be opened almost for asking. Will you not avail yourselves or such a privilege? Nor is this all. Not merely are the seed-fields of all human experience thus accessible to you, but, through many of the best and richest of them, you are offered the eloquent companionship of guides intimately acquainted with all worth dwelling on, and ready to explain what may seem at first sight strange or incomprehensible. And such guides! The greatest minds that ever dwelt in clay,—the very cream of the knowledge of their time, the recording mirrors wherein, immortally sublimed, we are privileged to behold all the strength and the weakness, the guilt and the sorrow, the beauty and the heroism of the past. While such men speak, antiquity is not gone by; 'tis present still with us,—given for our learning; how can we neglect it?"

It is doubtless quite true that there are no valid reasons why "the countrymen of Burke, Goldsmith, and Swift should not acquire the habit of studying history," or any other branch of the tree of knowledge; but there are very good reasons why they should be introduced to that study in plain English prose, to which manner of composition the foregoing extract does not appertain. We ourselves, who are the countrymen of Bacon, Pope, and Milton, are by no means satisfied that we perfectly apprehend what the meaning is that is dressed up both here and elsewhere in so many gaudy scentless flowers.

The *ad captandum* style of these lectures, particularly of the first, we suppose, we must forgive; no doubt the *genius loci* ought to bear the blame. At the same time, before so much pains were taken to prove that Irish weavers and carpenters are excluded by no interdiction of nature from the acquirement of useful information, it would have been worth while to ask the question,—who has affirmed that they are? This little interrogatory might have abridged the book by some thirty pages, and the bluster could well have been spared.

The writer has so egregious an opinion of

himself, as to think he is entitled to scoff at Bentham, and even make light of Bacon. Nothing can be more ridiculous than the figure he cuts in the following passage, which follows a string of stale commonplaces to be found in every primer upon the moral uses of history:—

"'Mere old prejudices,' cries the scoffer. But let no nickname scare you. Honest men have suffered themselves too often to be bullied by sheer dint of an all-questioning scepticism, out of the very best things about them. For myself, I own I would much sooner part with those convictions I have got by logical induction, than with those of whose truth I can give no analytical account: and I suppose these latter must stand or fall as prejudices. Be it so. I have more comfort in them than the few poor certainties I have got by rote, and could compel you to assent to here, to-night, by force of demonstration. Ah, 'tis almost time to give over the dull slang about 'prejudice,' and 'prove it,' and 'the test of utility.' This is a lower wisdom than the ape's, for he plucks the nut and stores it in his pouch until he wants it; but your monkey of the Bentham breed will not condescend to pull or crack a single nut, until you shall have satisfied his mind, by statistic reference to filbert averages, that, if not certain, it is at least more probable that the particular husk in question does contain a toothsome kernel, than that it does not."

The preference here avowed for prejudices as compared with demonstrated principles is the most virulent nonsense, if the word prejudice is taken in its ordinary and true signification. At any rate, no man is entitled to force his prejudices upon others, let him hug them ever so fondly to his own bosom. The teacher of others must take the old road of demonstration: and, if he "can give no analytical account of his convictions," it must be either that he has been himself convinced upon no grounds, or that he wants the skill to communicate his mental procedures. It is pleasant to hear a self-constituted public instructor commencing by telling his disciples that, "it is time to give over the dull slang of 'prove it.'" Proof is certainly often a troublesome operation; and discarding it is quite a royal road to the art of lecturing.

There is a chapter on the question—"What is History?" in which the author sets out in quest of a definition, and hits upon such sapient observations, as that "History is the story of a life," and "an epic drama:" then he proceeds to inform the artificers what history is not; and he affirms, with prodigious pomp, that it is not what he classically terms "factology," nor is it the same thing as an "historical compilation," nor yet is it "a biographical dictionary;"—mighty discoveries all, and indicative of a second Bosuet. Contrasting the history of the series of events commonly called the "Norman Conquest," as written by the masterly hand of Thierry, with the sterile narratives of the same transactions current in English literature, he breaks out into the following adjuration, in which, if there is a meaning, it far transcends the measure of our wit to find it out:—

"If you are worthy of the name of Irishmen, you must not linger in the infamous delusion, that such clumsy fables in any sort resemble England's conquest by the Normans. These Normans, when the Saxon race no longer could resist them, roved hither also. Strongbow and Fitz Stephens in all respects played on this side of the sea, the part which Osbert and Taillebois performed on the other. For centuries had these Northmen been assailing ineffectually both islands; not till the eleventh century did they make their footing good in either; thenceforth they became firmly established in both kingdoms; and now, from the fair queen who occupies the throne, down to the humblest gentleman who owes her fealty, there are few perhaps within whose veins Norman blood does not flow."

"If you are worthy of the name of Irishmen!"—What then?—Why read the history of the Norman Conquest in the pages of Augustin Thierry,—not of David Hume. This is quite in

the vein of Dr. Lucas's address to the guild of tailors:—"Gentlemen tailors, the eyes of Europe are upon you."

In the succeeding chapter we are told that an "historian in the great and lofty sense is a poet," a piece of information which we might have been left to deduce for ourselves from the preceding theorem, that "history is an epic drama." But hearken to the distinction drawn by our lecturer between poetry and prose, for the illumination of an unlettered audience:—

"The historian in the great and lofty sense is a poet; and I think the difference 'twixt poetry and prose is, that one is a careful number of things put well together; the other is a perfect reflection of the images that pass before it. The mirror may be treacherous and untrue; great men are sometimes false, and, like all other men, they are liable to error. But in the main the mirrorings of genius are more instructive, and with all their blemishes better worth studying, than the cold dead heaps of labour and learning."

Understand this, ye who can: to us it is not given. We suppose it is prose that "a careful number of things put well together;" but we are not certain that it is not poetry; in which case prose must be the "perfect reflection of the images that pass before it." What "it" is, we are left to discover, if worth our while. As the sentence stands, "it" must be either prose or poetry. Supposing it to be the latter, Mr. McCullagh's definition of poetry for the use of the Dublin Mechanics' Institute is this:—"Poetry is a perfect reflection of the images that pass before poetry!" This comes of going a lecturing, when people ought to be going to school, and acting Busby in place of feeling him. We would adjure the writer, "if he is worthy of the name of Irishman," to learn the English grammar. Where there is a Mechanics' Institute, we presume there is to be found an Infant School.

There is, however, a precocious cleverness in the following passage, in which Herodotus is spoken of. The picture is just and animated, and the language more than commonly free from the writer's offensive pertness of expression.

"And, first, what is this—without setting or frame,—a nine-sided crystal, clear as the white moonlight—lustrous as the evening star; with traces of antiquity about it, yet not old; venerable but still full of young immortal buoyancy; two thousand years of age,—yet nowise obsolete; in affable and cheery talk as neighbourly as though of yesterday? Old friend,—most eloquent of guides,—faithful counsellor,—man, in all man's wants and heart-failings, yet more than man in all man's goodness, eloquence, and bravery—History's king—HERODOTUS—what words befit thy eulogy? There is no wearisome preliminary apologetic mud to be knee-deeped through, before you get to his orchard gate; but it swings on its easy hinges there, and seems to say, All that I have you are welcome to. There is no badly acted bashfulness or no-reason reasons, for his offering you his notions of things and men. If you don't want to hear, 'tis to be supposed you will go your way; if you do want to hear, tarry and listen. And there, in the sunshine of his home, the green old man sits talking of his travels and research in foreign lands, and what he recollects to have heard there,—wondrous tales of wonderful knowledge—knowledge that, in the main, no cavil of subsequent centuries has been able to break down; here and there a grotesque legend, full of meaning and mythic grace, appears, but under no critical gibbet, with sentence of imposture scrawled above it. Herodotus never dreamt of pausing to set up finger-posts of notification where the broken stones of literal fact begin, and where the flowery by-path of illustration ends."

It certainly does not appear why Herodotus is cyleped a "nine-sided crystal," nor is there any such word in the language, or within its purview, as "knee-deeped"; but the passage shows that the author has rather more ability than the majority of readers will give him credit

for. We think, too, he has not been unhappy in fixing and expressing the sentiment produced by the perusal of the works of Xenophon:—

"I find it difficult to speak to you of Xenophon. I can never look upon his lofty emotionless aspect without pain. His works are singularly expressive of the transition state of the Greeks, during his time; and the more so, from his apparent unconsciousness of anything anomalous or extraordinary therein. His history reminds me of the clear glass lid of a state coffin,—so stainless, smooth, and cold—cold as the varnished corpse that it reveals. Yet, look through it; 'tis well for all men to look through it. Beautiful Greece lies there,—even as she lay after the poison had caught hold upon her vitals. She looks as fair and full of energy as ever; her hand still grasps the world-daunting spear; her brazen helm is bright above her scarlet war vest, as in the hours of her untainted prime. Judging by the unbroken surface, one would say,—she is not dead,—

Beauty's ensign yet
Is crimson on her lip, and on her cheek;
And death's pale flag hath not advanced there."

There is truth, and here and there a truth well expressed, in what is said of Livy; mixed, however, as usual, with the most painful vulgarities, current in we know not what "sweet societies."

"Of Livy. I never open the smooth glittering plates, whereon he engraved his noble creations, without asking myself the question—Are not poets then superior to all accidents of birth or education? How such a being could have arisen, grown up to maturity, and expanded to such power and beauty in that atmosphere of steel filings,—seems to me the most inscrutable of things. Of all the great nations upon earth, the Romans had the least of identity in them. Of all the literatures in the world, the Latin is the least poetical. I don't mean that they had not plenty of rhythmists, prize-old manufacturers, hexameter spinners, and cattle of that kind. Oh plenty! But the raw material they were always obliged to import. Till their intercourse with Greece, they knew about as much of poetry, as the English, before their intercourse with the East, did of silk handkerchiefs. By dint of hard labour and copying they got together a secondhand literature; and there are dolts in the world who think the copy as good as the original. But in the mass, Roman verse is a field without wild flowers. There is plenty of good solid feeding, of wholesome fattening herbage therein; but the very colour of the grass is marketable; it is growing hay, not the spangled luxuriance or many-hued verdure of Arcadia or Asphodel. How Livy came of such a time and race is wondrous. It is a rock-fount in the dry, sandy, choking desert, springing clear, bubbling, gay, ideal—for Rome's use and sacred to Rome's honour, yet in its intellectual properties most un-Roman. There is more fresh original unborrowed poetry in any one book of Livy, than in all Horace, Virgil, Lucan, and the rest of them put together. If you have never read his account of the burning of Rome by the Gauls, do so by all means; and if you are unacquainted with Livy's language, read the translation, which, though immeasurably inferior, will yet suffice to give you the great leading ideas of the picture. 'Tis not indeed the painting; the warm colouring is lost in transcription; but it is a capital engraving after the picture, and that too is something."

We concur in the regret for the lost records of the state of Carthage:—

"There is nothing in the whole range of history, that has so often caused me to feel disappointment, as the total loss of the native records of Carthage. Looking at it in every point of view, I think this the greatest want we have in our historical collections. Up and down the field of Greek and Latin literature, there lie many fragments of that singular and romantic tale,—enough to awaken and to tantalize our curiosity, but not enough to satisfy our inquiries. It has sometimes struck me, that were all these collected and restored with care, much would look out of these mutilated forms more than we now dream of. But the man who from these could give us any idea of the ancient, once unrivalled gem of the sea,—must be more than a mere sapper or miner. His hopes of his task should grow with the expanding aspirations of the fugitive state. He must look over the wave

from the Libyan shore—not from the Latin. His sympathies must be Carthaginian, not Roman,—his memories must be of the land of milk and honey, whence the ancestors of his heroes sprang—not of the Etrurian plains or Alban hills. All we know of Carthage is intensely interesting. Her beginning is a romance; her growth an epic; her constitution, when in her full prime, one thoroughly peculiar and indigenous, but indicating the deepest rooted love of liberty; her contests with her mighty rival the most notable in history; her death-struggles, when beaten back to her lair, the most sublime on record. Yet are her annals vacant. Save the incredible falsehoods of her murderers and those who fawned on them,—men who dared not do her justice, who could make no money of being just to her,—we have few facts relative to her fate. * * * Even Aristotle, in his own stately patronizing way, gives Carthage ample credit for national spirit, self-reliant pride, and well ordered freedom. But there is one circumstance mentioned by him worthy of peculiar remembrance, which those solemn burlesques on history, that we are usually referred to as containing the biography of Carthage, wholly omit to mention, or notice parenthetically, as if there were not time to dwell thereon. 'The worth of her government,' says the old Stagyrite doctor of laws, 'is tested by a single fact. Although within a narrow bosom it has held for centuries a busy, thronging, and quite free people, yet has Carthage never been subjected to popular anarchy, nor been driven to the protection of a dictator.' What a reflection! What a satiric contrast and commentary on Rome! on Greece herself! Here is the very marrow of her system,—the life spot of her being; yet this is what the mock-history mongers throw out—clear away—get rid of,—that they may polish the dry bones—the dead facts of her fate."

The remarks on the modern historians are often sound, but never original: we find the opinions of divers critics strung together like beads, and newly clothed from the resources of the author's own wardrobe, with what taste the examples already given of his English makes it unnecessary to add. From the chapter 'How to read History,' we shall make one quotation—the only one in which we find a remark of value:

"It is well worth while, however, to continue our contemplation of one nation's life and development, until we begin to feel in some measure as we believe that they felt. I am disposed to think our reading and remembering is nearly valueless, until we are conscious of some such conviction. And to this end, it is well to read different versions of the same story, if not *pari passu*, at least consecutively, and in or about the same time. By this means the things which are admitted by all relators grow fast in our minds, and those which are disputable become the objects of a more judicial investigation. Often it happens also, that the complexities and anomalies which the minute narratives of contemporary writers fail to explain, are cleared up by the bold insight of subsequent contemplators. Sometimes the riddles prove insoluble for many generations; at last the intuitive sense of some one man of genius accomplishes what a crowd of predecessors has essayed in vain. Still there is historically no such thing, I am persuaded, as what passes vulgarly under the name of superseding. A good book can never be superseded; its reward is with it; its use always remains. I have ever looked upon this notion of superseding as special nonsense. Life cannot supersede life. The immortal cannot be superseded, even by immortality. Were Machiavelli or De Thou dead almanacks, the fresh vigour of Sismondi would supersede them. But they are not so. They prance along in their sixteenth century amble, like the musing palfreys of their day. All the dark gothic shadows of their age are deeply, truly mirrored in their still bosoms. All the enterprise of awakening civilization pants and guesses, wonders and plans half audibly there,—full of mystery, half confidence, half fear."

That "a good book can never be superseded," we take to be a sound observation; and we do not say that there are not to be met with, in the book before us, other remarks for which the author is entitled to our praise. But we cannot spend our days in searching for grains of wheat in

bushels of fugitive chaff and glittering stubble. We perceive some seeds of merit in this volume, and the germ of better things to come; but the main impression it leaves upon the mind is amazement at the confidence with which so much mere sound is uttered, as if from a tripod, and at the extravagant degree to which a raw student, and most inexperienced writer, has contrived to deceive himself as to his own abilities and importance.

Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay. Vol. IV.

[Second Notice.]

THE dull uniformity of palace routine casts a spell over the earlier chapters of this volume, while our journalist's reiterated complaints of her sufferings under Mrs. Schwellenberg's tyranny, begin to deaden rather than excite our compassion by their frequency, and the magniloquent style in which small offences are exaggerated. On the other hand, we are comforted to find that Fanny Burney purveyed for herself, and found the solid consolation her soul loved. This volume reveals a close and sentimental friendship, formed between herself and a gentleman of the household, whom she designates as *Mr. Fairly*. He openly preferred her conversation and her tea, to the formalities of the royal concert room: interchanged with her the deepest and most tender sentiments on all manner of serious subjects—made her (we must think indiscreetly) his medium of communication with the Queen, asked her advice in all matters of importance and delicacy; and, by way of crowning charm, read to her, whenever they could contrive a *tête-à-tête*—passages from Falconer and Akenside and Ogden—a rather humdrum selection! It is obvious, to us, that this gentle but earnest flirtation, excited more than the curiosity of "the sweet Queen;" but we wait for Volume the fifth to see the end of a passage, more interesting, it would seem, to our authoress, than either the Crutchley romance, or the Turbulent extravaganzas:—since its details are, at once, too insipid and too mercifully reported in the "*cedar parlour style*," to admit of extract. Our "takings," then, shall be miscellaneous: the first, an anecdote told by Mr. Bryant:—

"In the year thirty-three of this century, and in his own memory, there was a cause brought before a Judge, between two highwaymen, who had quarrelled about the division of their booty; and these men had the effrontery to bring their dispute to trial. 'In the petition of the plaintiff,' said Mr. Bryant, 'he asserted that he had been extremely misused by the defendant: that they had carried on a very advantageous trade together upon Blackheath, Hounslow Heath, Bagshot Heath, and other places; that their business chiefly consisted in watches, wearing apparel, and trinkets of all sorts, as well as large concerns between them in cash; that they had agreed to an equitable partition of all profits, and that this agreement had been violated. So impudent a thing, the Judge said, was never before brought out in a court, and so he refused to pass sentence in favour of either of them, and dismissed them from the court.'"

About this time was published "the Streatham book," with all its revelations of the doings of that *coterie*, for whose praise and companionship Her Majesty's dresser might well pine; reduced, as she was, to querry wit, and lady-in-waiting views of men and manners. But, except "a sweet scene" with the Queen, as insipid as it was sweet, there is less notice of so interesting an event, than might have been anticipated. A few pages later, we have ten words of criticism on Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Jordan—far less animated than the report of Colonel Welbred's close observation upon the diarist, while she was sitting at the play, or standing in the royal presence. The assembly, too, at "dear Mrs. Ord's" (p. 41), yields nothing but the recorded delight of the *bas bleu coterie*,

at being once more allowed to touch the hem of "Cecilia's" garment. And yet this is the very party, if we mistake not, *apropos* of which Walpole mentioned his surprise at finding the Burney so little spoiled by her unintellectual labour of "folding of laces," and at which it may therefore be guessed he, too, was "in the vein"—but he is put off with the general epithets, "polite, ingenious, entertaining, quaint, and original"—and not a single illustration of any one of these qualities given. Even in the Hastings trial, which we have now reached, "Molière's old woman" (to adopt in earnest Miss Burney's jocose name for herself) cuts a far more prominent figure, than the victim with whom she describes herself as sympathising almost to agony, or the persecutors whom she regarded with a commensurate horror. Her picture of the opening of the imposing scene, is one of the least egotistical passages we can cite:—

"We got to Westminster Hall between nine and ten o'clock; and, as I know my dear Susan, like myself, was never at any trial, I will give some account of the place and arrangements; and whether the description be new to her or old, my partial Fredy will not blame it. The Grand Chamberlain's box is in the centre of the upper end of the Hall: there we sat, Miss Gomme and myself, immediately behind the chair placed for Sir Peter Burrell. To the left, on the same level, were the green benches for the House of Commons, which occupied a third of the upper end of the Hall, and the whole of the left side: to the right of us, on the same level, was the Grand Chamberlain's gallery. The left side of the Hall, opposite to the green benches for the Commons, was appropriated to the Peers and Peers' daughters. The bottom of the Hall contained the Royal Family's Box and the Lord High Steward's, above which was a large gallery appointed for receiving company with Peers' tickets. A gallery also was run along the left side of the Hall, above the green benches, which is called the Duke of Newcastle's Box, the centre of which was raised off into a separate apartment for the reception of the Queen and four eldest Princesses, who were then *en reg.*, not choosing to appear in state, and in their own Box. Along the right side of the Hall ran another gallery, over the seats of the Princesses, and this was divided into boxes for various people—the Lord Chamberlain, (not the Great Chamberlain), the Surveyor, the Architect, &c. So much for all the raised buildings; now for the disposition of the Hall itself, or ground. In the middle was placed a large table, and at the head of it the seat for the Chancellor, and round it seats for the Judges, the Masters in Chancery, the Clerks, and all who belonged to the Law; the upper end, and the right side of the room, was allotted to the Peers in their robes; the left side to the Bishops and Archbishops. Immediately below the Great Chamberlain's Box was the place allotted for the Prisoner. On his right side was a box for his own Counsel, on his left the Box for the Managers, or Committee, for the Prosecution; and these three most important of all the divisions in the Hall were all directly adjoining to where I was seated. Almost the moment I entered I was spoken to by a lady I did not recollect, but found afterwards to be Lady Claremont; and this proved very agreeable, for she took Sir Peter's place, and said she would occupy it till he claimed it; and then, when just before me, she named to me all the order of the buildings, and all the company, pointing out every distinguished person, and most obligingly desiring me to ask her any questions I wanted to have solved, as she knew, she said, 'all those creatures that filled the green benches, looking so little like gentlemen, and so much like hair-dressers.' These were the Commons. In truth, she did the honours of the Hall to me with as much good nature and good breeding as if I had been a foreigner of distinction, to whom she had dedicated her time and attention. My acquaintance with her had been made formerly at Mrs. Vesey's. The business did not begin till near twelve o'clock. The opening to the whole then took place, by the entrance of the *Managers of the Prosecution*; all the company were already long in their boxes or galleries. I shuddered, and drew involuntarily back, when, as the

doors were flung open, I saw Mr. Burke, as Head of the Committee, make his solemn entry. He held a scroll in his hand, and walked alone, his brow knit with corroding care and deep labouring thought—a brow how different to that which had proved so alluring to my warmest admiration when first I met him! so highly as he had been my favourite, so captivating as I had found his manners and conversation in our first acquaintance, and so much as I had owed to his zeal and kindness to me and my affairs in its progress! How did I grieve to behold him now the cruel Prosecutor (such to me he appeared) of an injured and innocent man."

How Miss Burney was joined by Mr. Crutchley—how trepanned into an argument by Mr. Wyndham—let her own pages tell:—

"Recovering, now, from the strong emotion with which the sight of Mr. Hastings had filled him, he looked again around the Court, and pointed out several of the principal characters present, with arch and striking remarks upon each of them, all uttered with high spirit, but none with ill-nature. 'Pitt,' cried he, 'is not here!—a noble stroke that for the annals of his administration! A trial is brought on by the whole House of Commons in a body, and he is absent at the very opening! However,' added he, with a very meaning laugh, 'I'm glad of it, for 'tis to his eternal disgrace! Mercey! thought I, what a friend to kindness is party! 'Do you see Scott?' cried he. 'No, I never saw him; pray show him me.' 'There he is, in green; just now by the Speaker, now moved by the Committee; in two minutes more he will be somewhere else, skipping backwards and forwards; what a grasshopper it is!' 'I cannot look at him,' cried I, 'without recollecting a very extraordinary letter from him, that I read last summer in the newspaper, where he answers some attack that he says has been made upon him, because the term is used of 'a very insignificant fellow;' and he printed two or three letters in the Public Advertiser, in following days, to prove, with great care and pains, that he knew it was all meant as an abuse of himself, from those words!' 'And what,' cried he, laughing, 'do you say to that notion now you see him?' 'That no one,' cried I, examining him with my glass, 'can possibly dispute his claim!' What pity that Mr. Hastings should have trusted his cause to so frivolous an agent! I believe, and indeed it is the general belief, both of foes and friends, that to his officious and injudicious zeal the present prosecution is wholly owing. Next, Mr. Wyndham pointed out Mr. Francis to me. 'Tis a singular circumstance, that the friend who most loves and the enemy who most hates Mr. Hastings should bear the same name! Mr. Wyndham, with all the bias of party, gave me then the highest character of this Mr. Francis, whom he called one of the most ill-used of men. Want of documents how to answer forced me to be silent, oppositely as I thought. But it was a very unpleasant situation to me, as I saw that Mr. Wyndham still conceived me to have no other interest than a common, and probably to his mind, a weak compassion for the prisoner—that prisoner who, frequently looking around, saw me, I am certain, and saw with whom I was engaged!"

But the next paragraph, in the true *Meadows* and *Larolles* style of conversation, is worth all the stilted paragraphs—all the sentimental defences of "Molière's old woman":—

"In the midst of the opening of a trial such as this, so important to the country as well as to the individual who is tried, what will you say to a man—a member of the House of Commons—who kept exclaiming almost perpetually, just at my side, 'What a bore!—when will it be over?—Must one come any more?—I had a great mind not to have come at all.—Who's that?—Lady Hawkesbury and the Copes?—Yes.—A pretty girl, Kitty.—Well, when will they have done?—I wish they'd call the question.—I should vote it a bore at once!' • One little trait of Mr. Crutchley, so characteristic of that querness which distinguishes him, I must mention. He said he questioned whether he should come any more; I told him I had imagined the attendance of every member to be indispensable. 'No,' cried he, 'ten to one if another day they are able to make a house!' 'The Lords, however, I suppose, must come?' 'Not unless they like it.' 'But I hear if

they do not attend they have no tickets.' 'Why, then, Miss Primrose and Miss Cowslip must stay away too!'"

The glimpses which follow of the fascinating Mrs. Crewe, and of the no less fascinating Sheridan, are more exclusively complimentary to our authoress, and less, therefore, to our purpose. On returning to Windsor, a celebrity or two are seen, one, Peter Pindar's 'Sir Joseph,' less at ease within the precincts of a court, than when chasing the redoubtable "Emperor of Morocco!"—

"Sir Joseph was so exceedingly shy that we made no sort of acquaintance at all. If instead of going round the world he had only fallen from the moon, he could not appear less versed in the usual modes of a tea-drinking party."

We hope our readers have not forgotten Lady Say and Sele, and her sister Lady Hawke—authoress of 'The Mausoleum of Julia.' Here we have news of herself and her novel—the latter having been sent, forsooth, as a tribute of loyalty to the "sweet Queen." The last passage we can find worthy to be detached, is almost the only other one in the volume in which we encounter a name and a character:—

"Well, now I have a new personage to introduce to you, and no small one; ask else the stars, moon, and planets! While I was surrounded with band-boxes, and unpacking, Dr. Shepherd was announced. Eager to make his compliments on the safe return, he forced a passage through the back avenues and stairs, for he told me he did not like being seen coming to me at the front door, as it might create some jealousies amongst the other Canons! A very commendable circumspection! but whether for my sake or his own he did not particularize. M. de Lalande, he said, the famous astronomer, was just arrived in England, and now at Windsor, and he had expressed a desire to be introduced to me. Well, while he was talking this over, and I was wondering and evading, entered Mr. Turbulent. What a surprise at sight of the reverend Canon! The reverend Canon, also, was interrupted and confused, fearing, possibly, the high honour he did me might now transpire amongst his brethren, notwithstanding his generous efforts to spare them its knowledge. Mr. Turbulent, who looked big with heroics, was quite provoked to see he had no chance of giving them vent. They each outstayed the patience of the other, and at last both went off together. Some hours after, however, while I was dressing, the Canon returned. I could not admit him, and bid Goter tell him at the door I was not visible. He desired he might wait till I was ready, as he had business of importance. I would not let him into the next room, but said he might stay in the eating-parlour. When I was dressed I sent Goter to bring him in. She came back, grinning and colouring: she had not found him, she said, but only Mrs. Schwellenberg, who was there alone, and had called her in to know what she wanted. She answered she came to see for a gentleman. 'There's no gentleman,' she cried, 'to come into my parlour! it is not permit. When he comes I will have it locked up.' O, ho, my poor careful Canon! thought I. However, soon after a tap again at my door introduced him. He said he had been waiting below in the passage, as he saw Madame Schwellenberg in the parlour, and did not care to have her know him; but his business was to settle bringing M. de Lalande to see me in the evening. I told him I was much honoured, and so forth, but that I received no evening company, as I was officially engaged. He had made the appointment, he said, and could not break it without affronting him; besides, he gave me to understand it would be an honour to me for ever to be visited by so great an astronomer. I agreed as to that, and was forced, moreover, to agree to all the rest, no resource remaining. I mentioned to her Majesty the state of the case. She thought the Canon very officious, and disapproved the arrangement, but saw it was unavoidable. But when the dinner came I was asked by the *présidente*, 'What for send you gentlemen to my parlour?' 'I was dressing, ma'am, and could not possibly receive company in mine, and thought the other empty.' 'Empty or full is the same! I won't have it. I will lock up

the room when it is done so. No, no, I won't have no gentlemen here; it is not permit, particklere when they won't not speak to me!' I then heard that 'a large man, what you call,' had entered that sacred domain, and seeing there a lady, had quitted it 'both short!' I immediately explained all that had passed, for I had no other way to save myself from an imputation of favouring the visits and indiscretion of this most gallant Canon. 'Vell, when he comes so often he might like you. For what want you not marry him?' This was coming to the point, and so seriously, I found myself obliged to be serious in answer, to avoid misconception, and to assure her, that were he Archbishop of Canterbury, and actually at my feet, I would not become Archbishopess. 'Vell, you been right when you don't not like him; I don't not like the men neither: not one from them!' So this settled us very amicably till tea-time, and in the midst of that, with a room full of people, I was called out by Westerhaults to Dr. Shepherd! Mrs. Schwellenberg herself actually *te-he'd* at this, and I could not possibly help laughing myself, but I hurried into the next room, where I found him with his friend, M. de Lalande. What a reception awaited me! how unexpected a one from a famed and great astronomer! M. de Lalande advanced to meet me—I will not be quite positive it was on tiptoe, but certainly with a mixture of jerk and strut that could not be quite flat-footed. He kissed his hand with the air of a *petit-maitre*, and then broke forth into such an harangue of Eloges, so solemn with regard to its own weight and importance, and so *fade* with respect to the little personage addressed, that I could not help thinking it lucky for the planets, stars, and all, they were not bound to hear his comments, though obliged to undergo his calculations. On my part, sundry profound reverences, with now and then an 'O, monsieur!' or 'c'est trop d'honneur,' acquitted me so well, that the first harangue being finished, on the score of general and grand reputation, *Eloge* the second began, on the excellency with which 'cette célèbre demoiselle' spoke French! This may surprise you, my dear friends; but you must consider M. de Lalande is a great discoverer. Well, but had you seen Dr. Shepherd! he looked lost in sleek delight and wonder, that a person to whom he had introduced M. de Lalande should be an object for such *face* speeches. This gentleman's figure, meanwhile, corresponds no better with his discourse than his scientific profession, for he is an ugly little wrinkled old man, with a fine showy waistcoat, rich lace ruffles, and the grimaces of a dentist. I believe he chose to display that a Frenchman of science could be also a man of gallantry. I was seated between them, but the good doctor made no greater interruption to the florid professor than I did myself: he only grimed applause, with placid, but ineffable satisfaction. Nothing therefore intervening, *Eloge* the third followed, after a pause no longer than might be necessary for due admiration of *Eloge* the second. This had for *sujet* the fair female sex; how the ladies were now all improved; how they could write, and read, and spell; how a man now-a-days might talk with them and be understood, and how delightful it was to see such pretty creatures turn rational! And all this, of course, interspersed with particular observations and most pointed applications: nor was there in the whole string of compliments which made up the three *bouquets*, one single one amongst them that might have disgraced any *petit maitre* to utter, or any *petite maitresse* to hear. The third being ended, a rather long pause ensued. I believe he was dry, but I offered him no tea. I would not voluntarily be accessory to detaining such great personages from higher avocations. I wished him next to go and study the stars: from the moon he seemed so lately arrived there was little occasion for another journey. I flatter myself he was of the same opinion, for the fourth *eloge* was all upon his unhappiness in tearing himself away from so much merit, and ended in as many bows as had accompanied his entrance. I suppose, in going, he said, with a shrug, to the canon, 'M. le Docteur, c'est bien gênant, mais il faut dire des jolies choses aux dames!' He was going the next day to see Dr. Maskelyne's observatory. Well! I have had him first in mine; I was obliged on my return to the tea-room to undergo much dull rallery from my fair companion, and much of wonder that 'since the Canon had such good preferment' I did not 'marry

him at once," for he "would not come so often if he did not want it."

We must now leave the Burney till the first of September; on or about which day, we are promised further notices of her "whereabouts."

Report of Poor Law Commissioners on Medical Charities, Ireland. Supplemental Appendix.

At the moment when we are writing, the medical world of Ireland is in a flame at a proposition, emanating from these Reports, for subjecting the medical officers, acting for charitable institutions, to the control and authority of the Poor Law Commissioners. Viewing the question from this narrow point, it will possess little attraction for our especial readers; but intimately connected, as it is, with the general condition of the medical man in these realms, it is one which comes home to the business and bosoms of all. Where is the father of a family who does not know and feel that much of his enjoyment of the present, and hope for the future, depends not only on the skill, but on the morals and respectability of his medical adviser? Such an adviser, necessarily admitted to the secrets of the domestic hearth, and expected to afford not merely consolation, but advice on prudential points extending far beyond the circle of medical science, has much in his power. If his morals are corrupt, he is a dangerous inmate; if his manners are coarse, he is a repulsive associate; if his mind is uneducated, his views narrow, he is unfitted for the friendly duties of his position, as he is for the medical conduct of cases committed to his care. In no department of life is general respectability and independence of mind more valuable to society than in that of the medical profession. But how stands the fact? there is no profession less cared for, no class of men of less general importance. The clergyman is a co-partner in the state—with representatives taking rank among the peers of the realm. In his person he is a *quasi* nobleman, and, if not a magistrate, possesses an authority from opinion almost as great. The lawyer is surrounded by privileges scarcely less valuable; is represented in both Houses of Parliament by many of his own body, and in the Cabinet, by law functionaries of all grades, coming in daily contact with ministers of every denomination. The medical man on the contrary, disconnected with political affairs, exerts no influence beyond the narrow sphere of his private practice. Thus removed from the great avenues to rank and wealth, what chance has he of a proper estimation in the eyes of a people, the idolaters of mammon, and of aristocracy? Even his art itself, a mystery to the million, is not respected as an exercise of the highest faculty of the best stored mind, but as the routine practice of a mechanic operation—a trading carried on by rules, like that of a carpenter or a locksmith. Among the higher professors of physic in the great cities, are a few who, by birth or fortune, associate with the aristocracy, and are looked up to in society: to these may be added the titled and titular *employés* about the court, who reflect some little lustre on the general profession: but these set on one side, the rest are regarded as persons to be sent for when wanted; and to be called on to give their services to the poor *gratis*, or at best as entitled only to the lowest remuneration which an unlimited competition will produce. It is a profession which, in a poor and thinly inhabited district, can never obtain more than the humblest rewards—it will therefore only be assumed in such situations by persons of the humblest expectations, and, for the most part, of inferior qualifications. But even in the capital itself, the habitual modes of thinking of the masses lead them to employ and encourage, not according to the worth of the pro-

fessor, but according to the smallness of the reward he will consent to accept.

In this state of affairs, it would not be surprising to find the country dispensaries occupied by the lowest bidders, men of imperfect education, of vulgar manners, and of morals not above the temptations of poverty; and it really is most creditable to the education and habits of a medical life, that the public charities are attended by a class of men so universally superior to that position. A sense of the weight and dignity of the office committed to their charge, a consciousness of their own mental acquirements, and the filling up of every hour of their useful lives by the closest attention to business, raise them above the meanness of their position, and remove them from the possibility of those vices, which tend to degrade others oppressed by poverty, and beaten down by the exclusive vanities of their fellow countrymen. Among them, doubtless, are many rough diamonds, many deficient in the more showy branches of medical education; some ignorant, and others immoral; but there are very few, indeed, who have not (though it be but by practice) acquired considerable skill in the treatment of disease; and whose simple and blameless lives are not an honour to their profession and to humanity.

If the emoluments of the medical practitioner be compared with those of the lawyer, the truth of this estimate will be fully borne out. A junior barrister employed in any, the most trifling, governmental commission receives a large sum; and all the salaried legal servants of the state have a gentleman's provision; while a medical "general practitioner," is expected to attend the parish poor of a populous district, and probably find medicines, for 50*l.* or at most 100*l.* per annum. This low estimate consigning the business to the humblest ambitions, opens it, at the same time, to the keenest competition; and it is not a matter for much wonder if it introduces some low cunning, some disreputable art, in the dealings of the holders of office, some practical abuse which ought to be prevented.

But the remedy for such evils is not by subjecting, for the sake of the offending few, the bulk of a profession to a degrading interference in the discharge of their professional duties, but by affording such liberal payment as would secure the services of the best talent, and place the elected above the temptations of a sordid poverty. It is no bad evidence of the general respectability of the actual medical profession in Ireland, to see them starting with indignation at a degrading proposition, and resisting with spirit and perseverance an attempt at legislation, which is not less an imputation on character than an attack on professional dignity and personal independence.

But we cannot hope to enlist the sympathies of our readers in a cause so remote; and we take the occasion it offers for advancing only the more general question in which all are interested. The state of the practice of physic in England, (in all its departments "out of joint," is an immediate consequence of the bad education of the general public; and we anticipate little good from the happiest reforms in institutions, while the spirit which should animate the public is so lamentably deficient.

England in the Nineteenth Century: Edited by C. Redding. Cornwall. How & Parsons.

"The age of folios" has indeed passed away—even the county history, the last to lay aside the venerable form in which alone our forefathers believed all learning and research could be enshrined, has been compelled to come forth in quarto, with ample margin and wide spreading letter-press, instead of the closely packed double columns that gladdened the hearts of our Dug-

dales and Stukeleys. It is doubtless in compliance with the taste of the age, that the work before us makes its appearance in a series of monthly pamphlets; and instead of being divided into books and chapters, in which each separate question of antiquities or natural history would be fully and right learnedly discussed, it takes the popular form of a tour, and leads us along from town to village, from cromlech to abbey, after the gossiping fashion of the day.

Cornwall, as the author truly says, is one of the most remarkable of the English counties, and yet, perhaps, it is one of the least known; certainly one of the least visited by the tourist, even by the antiquary, although Cornwall may lay claim to the highest English antiquity; for it was through her tin-mines that the isle of Britain first became known to the ancient world. The very names of the towns and villages tell of a period long previous to Roman domination;—Marazion, Manaccan, Tregavethan, Perranzabuloe, the very sound is un-Saxon, unclassical, almost un-Celtic, and, like the huge rock monuments of the county, seem to point to an age too remote for history. Cornish tradition, however, mounts up very high; and in its supernatural machinery, the giant, the mystic stone, the charmed fountain, are believed to afford indications of an eastern source. The belief in the phantom ship, too, is a belief belonging to a period far antecedent to Saxon sway,—reaching, probably, to that early time, when the corpse of the chieftain, surrounded by all that he most valued in life, was placed on the deck, and the pilotless barque drifted forth none knew whither. This superstition, it may be said, widely exists in America; but it was one of the superstitions of the Old World, and conveyed there by the inhabitants of Cornwall and Devon,—from old Plymouth probably to "New Plymouth." The many tales, too, of holy wells, which sprung up beneath the feet, or at the stroke of the staff, of various saints who visited Cornwall, may also be traced to a like remote origin; and the very names of some, St. Lennan, St. Burian, St. Madron, St. Tudy, are not improbably the names of forgotten deities, who, in time, became changed into saints. To that celebrated lady, St. Keyne, we however are not inclined to assign so early an origin. Our author informs us that her well is still an object of great regard; and that the belief of its efficacy in conferring domestic rule on the first drinker of its waters, still remains in all its force.

The mines and the fisheries, those two great sources of Cornish wealth, are minutely described; and the numerous engravings bring each detail before the reader, as well as many a view of the ancient village churches, shaded by trees well nigh as ancient, and glimpses of the sea as beheld from the bold and rocky coast. The account of the pilchard fishery, that important source of profit to the fishing towns, is interesting; and as it has never been described more vividly, we will conclude with it:—

"Whence this fish comes, or whether it goes, is an impenetrable mystery of Nature's keeping. The pilchard is never found so far north as the southernmost part of Ireland: nor, indeed, except a stray fish, have any been found north of Cornwall; they sometimes approach the shore in greater numbers, and much nearer than at others; most probably coming northwards from the depths of the Atlantic. Their arrival is about the third week in July, and they remain to the end of September. "The seine, or net, measures from 220 to 260 fathoms long, or more than a quarter of a mile, and is sixteen fathoms broad in the middle. "The net is carried in a boat of about eight tons burthen, and is folded so as to be thrown overboard by two strong experienced men, without the least entanglement; one at the head-rope or corked side, the other at the foot-rope or leaded border. In the seine boat there are five

rowers besides the bow oarsman, who watches the huer, and directs the steering from his signals. The huer, from the French word huer, 'to call,' or 'cry out,' is always a man of great experience; since upon his judgment depends the success of the fishery. Before dawn he is upon some lofty cliff, ready to observe the sea, just at that part of the summer when a warm July or August haze comes over its surface, which the people say, brings 'heat and pilchards,' from their occurrence at the same season. From the cliffs a shoal of fish is readily perceived by an experienced eye, as it is accompanied by a change in the hue of the water over them, which is shaded on the surface by their uncountable multitudinousness; the shadow or peculiar tint they cause moving along with them. * * The grey of morning heralds the sun's appearance,—now his disc is upon the horizon that is streaming with the new-born light,—and the huer may be descried with his gaze directed over the ocean. In each hand he carries a green bough, with which to telegraph his orders. Morn advances yet more, and the sun's orb bathes the eastern horizon in gold,—but to the sun the huer's back is turned, his regard is where, below him in another direction, the waveless ocean sleeps, like 'an unweaned child.' All is silent, or the silence is only broken by the gentle soothing music of the ripple upon the yellow sand, borne upon air 'fresh as a bridegroom.' Still the huer makes no signal; the streets being yet voiceless, and the beach deserted. On a sudden he looks more attentively to seaward,—looks again,—shifts his position, and looks still more intently,—now he sees the approaching shoal. He makes the signals to the boats; one of their crews, left in charge, rushes up the beach into the streets, crying out 'Havar! havar!' from the old Cornish word 'havas,' 'Found! found!'

The word is caught up, and rings from house to house along the shore. The boats are fully manned, three in number, and push off; while many smaller craft along-shore are getting ready to follow at the proper time, to land the fish. 'One and all,' the Cornish watchword, unites the spectators and the actors in the busy scene; and 'Havar, havar!' echoes among the rocks. The fine athletic form of the huer is descried urging forward the boats, the crews of which are tugging at the oar with all their might. * * For a time all is uncertainty; at length the huer sees a moment which he deems opportune; he makes the signal to weigh anchor and remove the tarpaulin from over the seine. All is now silent, and every eye is fixed upon the chief, who, calm and collected, is too absorbed in his business to employ his thoughts upon results in place of existing action. He is anxious that the shoal should not give him the slip, which too frequently happens. He makes the signal to throw over the seine. * * The seine being flung out, the ends are brought round so as to meet; the fish being enclosed in the circumference, the leads and lower side resting upon the sand at the bottom of the sea. The fish are now safe, and might remain for days, or even weeks, in security, unless a gale of wind were to arise. The seiners' crews, and those of the numerous boats that have joined them from the shore, give three huzzas, by way of salute to the huer, who stands afar and alone as before. These are answered by the people on shore, till the cliffs ring again. Nothing can be more animated than the scene, combined as it is with the glories of land, ocean, and sky. The next thing done is to drop the tuck seine within the larger net, in order to bring the fish to the surface, and load the boats which throng to the spot to carry them on shore. This generally takes place at low water, and is often prolonged into the night, the soft moonlight night of summer. No sight can be more enchantingly beautiful. The tranquil sea, broken by the numerous oars, that seem sporting with brilliant, heightened by contrast with the black boats continually in motion over its bosom, shines like one measureless and glorious mirror, to where the sky melts into its lustre. There is so little difference in Cornwall between the warmth of the night and day at this season, that no chill damps the pleasure of the time spent in watching the busy labour. The fish, lifted out of their native element, are literally poured into the boats as the tuck seine is emptied, and their white wet sides look like streams of liquid silver. The joy of human hearts, flung into the extreme beauty of the picture, renders it one of the most interesting which imagination can conceive. * * Five hundred hogs-

heads at once is thought a fair capture. In one season, 60,000 hogsheads have been taken throughout the county, averaging each 3,000 fish, and making in all 180,000,000. What an infinity of production must thus exist in the ocean! The number of fish in a hogshead will depend on their relative size from fatness, which differs much in different years, running from 2,500 to 3,000."

Visitors to the "rocky land of strangers" may find this volume a useful and not uninteresting guide.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The time is now come, when the publishers are particularly enthusiastic in putting forth Tours, Guide-Books, Journals, and all other such provocatives and aids to foreign and home travel. Besides the *Journey-Books of England*—of which Hampshire, Derbyshire, and Kent Guides have been long awaiting their word of notice on our shelves—we have here a much more substantial tome, not so much meant to point out to pilgrims the way they should go, as to add to their stores of light reading. This is *A Trip Home, with some Home-spun Yarns*: but, alas! it is not one of the "lively trips," such as the pantomime manufacturer delights in; on the contrary, the reading proved to be so heavy, that we gave up the task, when we had accompanied our author through three-fourths of his journey. The writer begins at Barbadoes. spares us not an incident of the voyage home; and, once arrived, strolls along the southern coast, expending much language by the way, in sentimental stories and solemn reflections. Belonging to a totally different genus of travellers, is the gentleman, whose *Scamper through Italy and the Tyrol* is next on our list. We sympathize with his good humour—we admire his resolute ability to "rough it" throughout the whole of his long journey, rather than deny himself a single picture or prospect which Rome, Venice, Florence, or the Finstermünz and the Arlberg could afford. But such a tour as he sketches implies an excess of health and animal spirits, and a scarcity of the "sinews of war," beyond and below the average. We must add, too, that the speed at which the gentleman scampered, invalidates his testimony as a witness. A tour on the *box-seat* through England would have little value, save for the portraits of the Tony Wellers it revealed; and the Scamper is well nigh as superficial. We have nothing better to say of *A Few Days Stroll about Paris*, than that it contains the notes of one who thinks himself a subject of much greater interest than the wonders of the French capital.

Contributions to Aural Surgery, by James Yearsley. —This, though a purely professional work, is interesting to the general public, so far as it illustrates a point of considerable importance to the deaf. Mr. Yearsley expresses his belief that a majority of deaf persons have the lining mucous membrane of the ear in a diseased condition. The great agent for exciting this state, is cold,—most frequently producing its first effects on the throat, and extending from thence to the ear. The next prolific source of deafness is chronic derangement of the stomach, which affects the ears in all having any predisposition to disordered hearing. "I do not hesitate," says Mr. Yearsley, "to declare that these causes exceed all others in frequency and importance, amounting to at least two-thirds of all the cases which were before the aural practitioner." This may be considered as good news for the afflicted, and should urge parents to attend to the first symptoms of the defect in their children, as an early treatment must be all but infallible.

Decided Preference, by an Old Spinster, 2 vols.—We have read this work, as in duty bound, but a vague impression only remains on our memory, of a pleasant babbling about Henry and Frances and Julia, and other personages, very innocent, but a little prosy.

Monographia Anophororum Britannia, or an Essay on the British Species of Parasitic Insects belonging to the Order Anophora, by Henry Denny.—The study of the parasitic animals has lately attracted considerable attention, not only on account of the singular structure of many of the species, but also from the physiological inquiries connected with their production, which have, indeed, induced more than

one excellent modern naturalist to adopt the almost exploded notion of equivocal generation. Mr. Denny, wisely, we think, leaves this part of the subject, by merely bearing testimony to the fact of the sudden appearance of vast numbers of one of the species, without endeavouring to clear up the mystery. The great merit of Mr. Denny's work, indeed, consists in the excellent magnified coloured figures of more than two hundred species of the old Linnean genus *Pedicularis*, the great majority of which live upon different species of birds (and have never before been figured or described), affording, in some cases, even a specific character to the latter. Mr. Denny is too well known as a microscopic draftsman, by his work on the *Pselaphidae*, to require any praise at our hands. We shall, therefore, merely add, in proof of our remarks, that the British Association, in 1841, granted a sum of money towards the publication of the present volume, which has so fully satisfied that body, that we see that a further sum has been granted towards the publication of a similar volume on the *Exotic Species*.

Systematic Zoology, Grammar, and Synopsis of Natural History [of Animals]; containing *Tables on Vertebrated, Molluscous, Articulated, and Radiated Animals*; also *Tables enumerating Fossil Organic Remains, Fossil Shells, and Conchology in general*, by James Wade.—This work consists of sixteen closely printed folio sheets, and is occupied for the most part with classified lists of generic and specific names of the different classes of animals, with occasional descriptions, too short, however, to be of any use. It may, in fact, be considered a skeleton *Règne Animal*, very useful to hang up on the outside of cases of zoology, in a museum; but as for the instruction to be gained from it alone, it is most meagre. If the generic and specific names had been omitted, and their place occupied by a few outline wood-cuts of the characteristics of the higher groups, a general view of the subject might, with far more advantage, have been gained.

Poems, by Ann Beale.—This little volume is a fine appearance—as its preface deprecatingly informs us. Miss Beale writes with grace and feeling,—a woman's grace and feeling. A softly-coloured imagination, a pure taste, and an amiable heart, characterize her Muse. But let Miss Beale speak for herself: hear her address

To the Gentianella.

Oh! would my breast were like to thine,
Thou dark and lovely flower;
Open when'er the sun doth shine,
But closed against the shower:
Gladly receiving all that's bright,
Refusing all that's ill.—
Conscious of tempest and of blight,
But pure and shielded still.
As thou dost ope thy dark blue eye
The mid-day sun to greet,
And gazeest deeply on the sky,
Until his beams retreat,—
So should our inward eye unclosed
To every blessing given,
Nor careless sink into repose
Whilst all is bright in heaven.
So should our inmost hearts unfold
To mercies from on high,
Nor e'er be closed, or dead, or cold,
To sun-like charity.
But wherefore slowly droops thy head?
Why bends thy stem, sweet flower?
Are the dark leaves so late outspread,
To wither in an hour?
The tempest broods—how keen thy sense,
Each leaf is folded fast,
And thou must make thy self-defence
Against the sweeping blast.
Harmless the winds have passed thee by—
The rain-drops find no rest;
Lightly they fall, as tear or sigh,
Upon thy guarded breast.
Thus should the world's keen, biting breath,
And changing atmosphere—
Its poisoned winds that tell of death—
Its blights that fall to sear—
Find the heart guarded well, and steel'd,
Their harsh assaults to bear—
Enclosed in virtue like a shield,
And firmly girt with prayer.

Lays and Lyrics, by Charles Gray, Captain, Royal Marines.—The gallant Captain dashes at every possible subject as fearlessly as a young hawk, plagiarizes with a good-humoured Robin Hood sort of impudence which is delightful, and, to crown his expansive goodfellowship, presents us with a portrait of himself in full regimentals! Here is a very profound piece of philosophy in the Captain's own words:—

Will Shakespeare, in his witty page,
 Declares that "all the world's a stage,"
 While we as players 'em engage
 To whistle o'er the lave o't.
 The Priest humility will teach—
 To Poverty contentment preach—
 Place, rank, and wealth within his reach,
 He—whistles o'er the lave o't.
 The Doctor, with his drap and pill,
 May, as it happens, cure or kill;
 If he contrives his pouch to fill,
 He'll—whistle o'er the lave o't.
 The learned Lawyer pawkille,
 In gown and wig will press your plea,
 But, win or lose, has bagged his fee,
 Sae—whistles o'er the lave o't.
 * * * * *

The Gangerel, on his timmer pegs,
 Wha through the day for ammos begs,
 At night will dance on twa gaid legs,
 And—whistle o'er the lave o't.
 In human life, we'th may see,
 A' wear the mask in some degree;
 This one will cheat, thatither lee,
 A'—whistle o'er the lave o't.

Minor Poetry.—So numerous, beyond all precedent, have been the recent publications of minor poetry, that the reviewer has no alternative but to compress, within the limits of a paragraph, notice of more than one little volume, which, in a less prolific summer, might have been made the subject of separate examination. For instance, *I watched the Heavens*, by V., who was announced in a late number of the *Quarterly Review* as a tenth muse, has thoughts, images, and stanzas, which fifteen years ago would have made a reputation: whereas, we can here only commend it, as one of the better among the many meditative poems, which it is the taste of the age to encourage. Next we have *Scraps from the Knapsack of a Soldier, consisting of Brevities in Verse*, by Calder Campbell. There is more of the stamp and staple of annual-ware in this, than in the little book just dismissed. It contains, nevertheless, picturesque fancies, good feelings, and smooth rhymes: and far worse miscellanies have gone forth in the pomp of satin paper, and the garnishing of copperplate illustrations. *The Thames: a descriptive poem*, by Thomas Hartree Cornish, Esq., is a very rampant composition. The poet (by courtesy) has chosen the stilted stanza of Dryden's 'Annus Mirabilis'; and his work is a curious tissue of bombast and self-complacency; protected by a long subscription list, and heralded by sundry puffs preliminary. *The Bath Subscription Ball, and other Poems*, is a curiosity, the like of which we have not seen since 'The Lay of the Lady Ellen.' The rhymester is enchanted upon "seeing Mrs. S. play upon her harp at a concert"—upon "seeing Miss H. L. dressed with much simplicity at a concert"—and his lyrical powers are such as might be expected from his selection of themes. *The Triumph of Music, with other Poems, by the Blind Bard of Cicestria*, ought, it seems, to have been noticed in our article upon 'The Uneducated Poets.' The author became blind, he tells us, at the early age of twenty-four, and has appealed successfully to his worthy townsmen of Chichester, to enable him to publish the recreations of some of his mournful hours. Who could deal hardly with a work thus produced? which, compared with 'The Thames' and 'The Bath Ball,' is a volume of graceful poetry. We must deal with the remainder of the heap of minor verse before us on a future day.

Lessons on the Globes, by T. H. Howe.—We should have noticed this work with unmixing praise, had not the author appended to it a mass of trashy and nonsensical doggerel, which he intends to pass for mnemonic verses. To be sure, he disclaims all pretensions to poetic merit, but he asserts the utility of his rhymes for fixing astronomical facts in the memory. To this excuse the answer is simple, his rhyming science is almost as inaccurate in its statements, as it is absurd in its form.

List of New Books.—Course of Lectures on Infidelity, by Ministers of the Church of Scotland, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—*Founda, Shillings, and Pence*, by T. Martin, Accountant, 12mo. 3s. cl.—*A Treatise on Engineering and Field Work*, by Peter Bruff, Part II., 'Levelling,' 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.; ditto, 1 parts in 1 vol. 8vo. 15s. cl.—*Black's Road and Railway Travelling Map of England, square* 12mo. 4s. 6d. in cloth case.—*The Life of a Spartan*, by Nimrod, 36 coloured plates, 8vo. 2s. cl.—*Kabaras, or the Warriors of the West*, by Mrs. Snelling, 12mo. 7s. 6d. cl.—*Bernard Leslie, a Tale*, by the Rev. W. Gresley, new edit. 12mo. 4s. 6d. cl.—*Ivo and Yvona*, by the Author of 'Cousin Rachel,' 18mo. 2s. cl.—*Oxenham's Latin Elegiacs*, 4s. 4d. cl.—*Carlton's Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, Part I.*, 1s.—*Atkinson's Expedition into Afghanistan*, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—*The*

Practice of Isometrical Perspective, by J. Jopling, Architect, plates and figures, new edit. 8vo. 5s. bds.—*Sciography, or Examples of Shadows*, by J. Gwilt, Architect, new edit. plates, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—*Blackwood's Standard Novels*, Vol. IX., 'Pen Owen,' 6s. cl.—*Recreations of Christopher North*, Vol. II., post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—*A Complete Guide to the Lakes*, with illustrations and maps, new edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.—*Massaniello, an Historical Romance*, edited by Horace Smith, 4 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.—*Forest Life*, by the Author of 'A New Home,' 2 vols. 12s. cl.—*Tiarks' Introductory German Grammar*, with Reading and Exercises, 1 vol. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—*Principalities and Powers*, by Charlotte Elizabeth, 4s. 5d. cl.—*Torrent of Portugal, an English Metrical Romance*, edited by J. O. Halliwell, post 8vo. 5s. cl.—*Autobiography of Joseph Lister of Bradford, York*, edited by Thomas Wright, 8vo. 4s. cl.—*The Bible Garden*, by J. Taylor, 30 coloured engravings, 8s. 5d. cl.—*Scripture, the Rule of Faith*, by Rev. W. Fitzgerald, 4s. 6d. cl.—*Journal of a Visitation*, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.—*The Office for the Visitation of the Sick*, 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—*A Practical Exposition of the Book of Jonah*, by J. Peddie, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—*Historical Outline of the Book of Psalms*, by Mason Good, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—*Manning's Unity of the Church*, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.

HANWELL ASYLUM.

ON Saturday last the anniversary of the election of the matron of the Hanwell Asylum (Mrs. Bowden), was celebrated by an entertainment to the female patients. To those unacquainted with the true habits and dispositions of the insane, the scenes witnessed at these festivals bear the appearance of the marvellous, and convey an impression that they are got up for the occasion. The novice cannot comprehend the reality of the order, cheerfulness, and enjoyment which prevail. Mankind have formed in their minds an abstract notion of a madman, and it is associated with stripes, melancholy and raving. There is no delusion of a lunatic greater, and none half so pernicious, as the universal delusion of the sane part of mankind with respect to their unfortunate fellow men. Humanity shudders at the horrors which have been perpetrated in licensed mad-houses, and sickens with disgust at the miseries which still prevail. Within the last two years in the Lancaster Asylum, now one of the best regulated in the empire, nearly thirty patients were daily chained in two rows in a close room, from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. in heavy wooden chairs, having on loose garments reaching to the feet, but without shoes or stockings; and such things, and more horrible things, still exist in this happy land, and they will continue to exist until the public mind shall be disabused, and public indignation sufficiently aroused to demand their suppression.

It is on this point of view alone, that the proceedings at Hanwell should be made matter of public record. To make these harmless amusements and innocent pleasures the subject of idle wonder or vulgar curiosity would be to change their character and destroy their utility; whilst to announce these meetings as though they were public balls or mixed assemblies, is to derogate from the character and detract from the dignity of the institution. But a deep moral lesson is to be learned from the just contemplation of these results of the humane and judicious system of treatment there pursued. As the finished evolutions of the battalion on the day of its review is the result of the training and discipline of the preceding twelvemonth, so the ability to mix in one arena 350 lunatics, to warm their hearts, and animate their feelings by the dance and the song and rural sports, and yet to have no disorder, no outbreaks, and no violence, is the result of a long and patient study of their temper and habits, and of an uniform course of gentle treatment, by which their excitements are subdued, their better feelings called forth, and their confidence won. Thus considered, and thus alone, the day's proceedings at Hanwell are worthy the attention of the man of science, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

The day was beautiful. The party, all neatly dressed, assembled between four and five o'clock in the large front pleasure-ground, containing about five acres. They were regaled with cake and coffee, and then amused themselves according to their fancies. Some walked leisurely round the grounds; others were seated on the benches; parties were seen playing "thread the needle," and other rural games; and now and then a group would dance a country-dance, to the sound of their own voices; whilst the spirit and zest with which the nurses entered into the scene, and promoted and partook of the mirth, was amongst the most gratifying parts of the entertainment. The children of the officers were mingled

amongst the patients. The daughters of the talented Superintendent were particularly active and kind; and it was with much pleasure we observed the chaplain and his family mixing in the scene, and the good understanding which subsisted between them and the patients. About half-past seven o'clock the bell called them into the building, and the festive scene terminated with a little dance in one of the galleries, in which the nurses and patients promiscuously joined. Before they retired to rest, the Evening Hymn was sung, of which the effect can only be appreciated by those who have had the good fortune to be present on similar occasions. The practice has, we are aware, been objected to, on the ground of its incongruity with a festive scene; but surely these objections must have arisen from a mistaken notion both of the nature and objects of the entertainment.

The only drawback from the pleasure of the evening arose from the absence of Dr. Conolly, whose state of health has, we regret to say, required a temporary absence from his duties; but his place was well supplied by the matron, who was the presiding genius, and infused into the nurses the spirit which animated herself.

Countless thousands of afflicted sufferers will hereafter bless the intellectual and resolute spirits who, under circumstances of extreme difficulty, have accomplished at Hanwell that great revolution in the treatment of insanity, of which the scenes of Saturday form but a small part. The system is already in full operation in many of the public, and some of the private establishments (would to Heaven that not one of the latter class existed) of this great empire, and is spreading rapidly throughout the continent of Europe and America. In awarding the meed of praise to those excellent persons to whom humanity owes so much, it is difficult to separate, and would be invidious to analyze the respective claims of Dr. Conolly and Mrs. Bowden, upon whom the whole responsibility has fallen, and to whose united efforts the whole merit is due. Each required the other's aid, and, strange as it may now appear, the time was, when on each other's aid alone they could rely. Their highest praise and their best reward is the results they have produced, and their greatest boast, that, "in this well-foughten field, they kept together in their chivalry."

ALPHA.

CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS MADE BY LOUIS XIV.

From the year 1669 to 1714 inclusive, with additions of some made in following years.

THIS very curious MS. exists in the Royal Library at Paris, and a detailed account of it, which has lately been published by M. Barrière, has caused considerable excitement, as it betrays the extent to which the bribery of France was then carried. The document is not less interesting to the English reader, from the lamentable proofs which it offers of the readiness with which Englishmen received the wages of treason under the unfortunate Stuarts.

This singular document gives very fully the value of the presents indicated, the names of the receivers, the period of their being given, and, occasionally, the intention in giving them. The style and orthography are amusingly simple; the author appears to have been a man in trust, but of low rank, to judge by the arbitrary manner in which he arranges the *King's French*, at least M. Barrière so judges, though certainly the erudition of the court was not so great at that time, that a little bad spelling need astonish the reader, or prove that this account must necessarily have been written by a menial. The facts, at any rate, speak for themselves: princes, cardinals, dukes, poets, captains, ambassadors, chancellors, and valets de chambre, all seem to have been objects of the magnificent monarch's bounty: they are in this account thrown together pell-mell, without regard to rank,—just as it should be, for venality makes all men equal. First appear the bribes to the Holy See, whom Louisy turns flattered and insulted: whether all the jewels found their way to the shrines of saints is not related. Imprints:

"Given to the Pope's Nuncio, Mediator of the Peace of Nimeguen, a cross of diamonds of the value of 9,125 livres." Immediately after which follows,—
 "To an Italian Jesuit, a gold medal of the royal family of the value of 574 livres, in consideration of a Latin poem which he presented to the King."

Louis was singularly alive to flattery, and a poet who praised him was pretty sure of a reward, in proportion to the quantity of adulation he poured forth.

"To M. le Cardinal Ollobon (afterwards Pope Alexander VIII.) a box (*boîte*) with a portrait set with diamonds, worth 80,677 livres. To Madame la Duchesse de Zanti, a cross and a necklace of diamonds, of 8,340 livres. To M. le Cardinal Cavalierini, Nuncio in France, a service of plate of 18,500 livres. To Don Alexandro Albano, nephew of the Pope, a bracelet pendant of four diamonds, worth 9,102 livres. To an Italian female musician, living at M. le Maréchal de Bellefond's, a bracelet pendant, worth 3,186 livres. To Cardinal Guidice, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, a ring of a rose diamond, very perfect, of oval form, worth 18,510 livres. To M. Camillotti (?), gentleman of M. the Nuncio Ranucchi, a chain of gold of 1,500 livres worth, in consideration of swaddling clothes brought by him to the Duke of Burgundy."

This man, with the lullaby-name, seems just the person to be sent on such an errand. Rome had a prerogative for this sort of present. It sent *blessed swords* to conquerors, *blessed roses* to young brides, and *blessed rosaries* to persons of all kinds, receiving in exchange such trifles as the above.

Louis XIV. at the height of his glory, renown, pride, and ambition, had many recipients for his valuables in every court of Christendom, for his views extended far and wide. If he prepared for war, if he wished to conciliate, or to place enmity between states, a shower of diamonds, pearls, rubies, and emeralds descended at the same time on all the cabinets of Europe, penetrated *salons*, antechambers, and even the most secret *boudoirs*. In the year 1671 Louis resolved to triumph over Holland, one of whose ill-bred citizens had rudely spoken truth to him, and wounded his vanity by republican boldness. The magnificent monarch, previous to declaring war, took measures to gain over to his interests all the neighbours of Holland, so that she might be left without allies, and become an easy prey. His enchanted lamp was instantly rubbed, and forth came his more than eastern stores; in this year, therefore, are recorded the following among its many presents:—

A bracelet of pearls and diamonds to the Ambassador of Savoy, and a service of plate to the Ambassador of Cologne, a cross of twelve diamonds, worth 26,160 livres. To the Duke of Neufbourg, alone, fine pearls to the value of 120,000 francs. Boxes, rings, jewels, almost countless, to the relations, *envoyés*, and secretaries of the Elector of Mayence. Cross and boxes set with diamonds, worth 20,000 livres, to the Bishop of Munster. The Count de Tot alone received a bouffet of plate, worth 30,000 livres. Brunswick, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, &c. all were bribed in this splendid manner, to "sell their good report;" but all this is little, compared to the rivers of gold which flowed into England.

France, rich, powerful, and united, governed by a prince of "unbounded stomach," possessing great statesmen, warriors, and nobles, wanted only the support of England to render her invincible. Nothing, therefore, was left undone to secure the indolent and unprincipled Stuart, whose profusion emptied his diminished treasury. His beautiful sister's visit offered a good opportunity of putting in practice some of the arts of persuasion, which were to effect great ends. Besides her own abilities and zeal, besides the promises which she was directed not to spare, besides sparkling heaps of jewels and gold in abundance, she was accompanied by a female ally, whose zeal was unquestionable, and whose success was complete over the weak profligate she came to ensnare. The Duchess of Portsmouth did not receive her elevation in vain; nor probably in vain were the following gifts pressed upon the "honourable men" whose names are in this curious list:—

"17th of August, 1672 (during the invasion of Holland), to my Lord Arlington (*Anglais*), a box, with a portrait, set with diamonds, worth 12,390 livres. To the same, a diamond ring of 36,000 livres. The same day, to M. Bouquiquan [Buckingham], a box with portrait set with diamonds, 28,000 livres. 24th of February, 1673, given to M. Sprag (*Anglais*) a ring with a great diamond, worth 17,500 livres. 31st of January, to the Duke of Monmouth, a sword

ornamented with diamonds, worth 38,190 livres. 5th of May, to the Countess of Sutherland a bracelet worth 9,770 livres, given by the Queen. To the Earl of Sutherland, Ambassador, a box set with diamonds, worth 17,000 livres, given by the King. The 9th of November, a box, with portrait set with diamonds, worth 33,000 livres, to the Duchess of York."

Such arguments as these could not be disputed, and Holland was a doomed country. But still the war was protracted; Charles II. fell back into his old indecisions. New subsidies were necessary to direct the disinterested advice which was entreated in this momentous affair. The Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Sutherland, a *seigneur Anglais* not named, the Duchess of Portsmouth, M. Temple, *une musicienne Anglaise* (certainly not Nell Gwynne, who was above it), the Dukes of Richmond and York, and the natural son of the latter Fitz James, the famous "Maréchal Duke de Berwick," the Earl of Northumberland, and *mylord* Portland, all received at different intervals, whatever the jewellers of Paris could offer of the best taste and richest workmanship. The infamous Duchess, rightly characterized by the witty actress, her rival, is mentioned as receiving ear-rings of the value of 32,000 livres; *mylord* Portland, Envoy Extraordinary, a box worth 45,510 livres; and Bolingbroke, when the peace of Utrecht was signed, a single diamond, worth 30,000 livres.

These details are sufficiently disgusting, but,

"All our curse you should lords engross!"

The republics of Europe were not a whit less venal. Genoa, Venice, Switzerland, figure with quite as much honour in this golden book. By the side of the Justinian Contarini, Foscarini, Durazzi, and Grimaldi, appears, we regret to see, the name of Francisco Maria Imperiale Lescaro, Doge of Genoa in 1685. We know that this generous citizen and courageous leader was constrained from circumstances to repair to Versailles and ask the clemency of the King. Louis XIV. owed him at least the courtesy of not disgracing him with presents, but alas! we observe that a diamond ornamented box was inflicted upon him, worth 16,000 livres.

Next comes the *Muscovite*, so designated in this book of gems. Russia had at that period scarcely a rank in Europe: by a singular accident the name of this savage country comes in the list immediately after that of Poland. The Russians had ambassadors at Versailles in 1681, and the first of them was named Potemkin. His portion was an insignificant box worth only 3,000 livres, but this was compensated for by a piece of Gobelins tapestry, twelve seats of that of *la Savonnerie*, twelve waistcoats of gold brocade and four of scarlet cloth—much such presents as might suit the *envoyés* of Morocco. The second ambassador had a piece of Bayeux tapestry representing a landscape, in which are the beasts of a menagerie, several clocks, and six watches. The author of the volume adds as a remark, "Nota, other vests and things were given, of which no mention is made."

Times are changed since France sent fine clothes to please the wild Muscovite. The "Grand Monarque" did not forget other savage tribes, and sent to the King of Siam muskets adorned with fine stones: gold medals to the Indians of Canada, and, to crown all, a diamond-set box to the *African Prince Anahba*! It would appear, by an entry on the 7th of June, 1703, that this potentate had no vest (waistcoat) in which to put his diamond snuff-box, for it is written "the box was returned."

Amongst the shoals of presents recorded, rewards to the professors of the arts, sciences, and letters were not forgotten; that is to say, flattery in any shape was gratefully acknowledged by this emperor of coxcombs. Witness—

"20th November, 1678, to the Sieur Baba, a chain of gold worth 1,200 livres, in consideration of the poem which he made on the statue of His Majesty, by the Chevalier Bernini.—18th April, 1686, to the Count de St. Martin, Piedmontese, of the house of St. Germain Dallut, a box, with portrait, worth 1,500 livres, in consideration of a poem which he made in honour of His Majesty, on the destruction of heresy.—26th June, 1687, a chain and medal of gold of 1,500 livres, to the Marquis de Natta, who dedicated a thesis to the King."

Sometimes the service rewarded is scarcely comprehensible in our times, as for instance,—in 1680,—"Given a chain of gold, of 400 livres, to M. Scott,

water-drinker." Were there votaries of Father Mathew in those days? and were they so well compensated for sobriety?

The following is remarkable:—"Sent to the lady of honour of the Duchess of Lorraine an ear-ring of diamonds." This is not written in mistake, it really means one ear-ring. Count Forbin, in his memoir about this period, speaks of a certain Capuchin, whom he saw in Italy, who wore one ear-ring of emerald. The Count de Harcourt, also, was accustomed, as an act of gallantry, to wear a single pearl in his ear, from whence he obtained the surname of *Cadet la Perle*. Taken in general, these acceptors did not limit themselves to a single precious stone, the more they had the better they were pleased: in several pictures of the time, the ladies are represented covered with jewels, and bearing in their laps little dogs, who wear ear-rings—one in particular is familiar, of the Duchess of Mazarin, whose small spaniel has two fine round pearls pendant from its ears. These treasures were as lightly worn as won.

As for the catalogue of profusion, with regard to the natural children of Louis le Grand, his fair favourites, their favourites, nurses, governesses, doctors, valets, presidents of parliament, magistrates, and officers of all kinds, it has no limit; and gifts at christenings, dowry, donations, know no end. "To Bontemp's daughter on her marriage, a pair of earrings, to the value of 11,000 livres.—To the son of Darquin, his first physician, for his bride, pendants worth 12,000 livres.—Madame de Maintenon's charming niece, Madame de Caylus, is presented on her marriage with a pearl necklace worth 28,000 livres, and another of her nieces, Mlle. d'Aubigné, has diamonds to the amount of 72,430 livres, when she becomes the wife of the Count d'Ayen."

Then comes another list for 1712, when it became necessary to bribe the empire into peace, and there appears—"To Madame de Meternich, *étrangère*, 10,000 livres in ear-rings."

Sometimes mystery reigns in the catalogue, as—"16th July, 1680, to M. le Cardinal de Bouillon, to give to the person indicated by His Majesty;" and "Sent to M. le Maréchal de Luxembourg a sword with diamonds, which he will dispose of as ordered."

The poet Prior comes in for his share in a box set with diamonds, sent to him in England, in 1714.

As the author of the manuscript foretold, the catalogue is continued under the Regent and Louis XV.; but, previous to quitting the first part, it should be mentioned, that in 1680, under the head of *dépense secrètes*, is a set of diamonds, of the value of 94,000 livres, an enormous sum at the time, augmented by pendants of pearl, worth 9,000 francs more—this was, doubtless, presented to the lovely and short-lived favourite La Fontanges, whose reign was at this period.

Under the Regent the secret expenses are neither few nor insignificant—amongst others, mention is made of ear-rings of two large brilliants, worth 10,000 francs, which, wonderful to relate, were returned, so says the record, though it is hardly to be believed in such times. Below it is recorded that a present was made of "eighteen ells of brocade of cloth of gold and twenty ells of tafetas of lemon colour." Some dark beauty probably condescended to accept the same. In 1719, we are informed that "to Madame la Duchesse de la Ferté was given a pendant for a bracelet of four diamonds, in consideration of —." Here is a blank in the manuscript; what important service rendered to the state claimed this reward is therefore not known. Then "M. P.C. A. V." gets a box of diamonds worth 30,109 livres at one time, and later a cross of nine diamonds and pendants for ear-rings, "for secret affairs;" and so on, till, during the Regent's reign, the mystery becomes redoubled, and the diamonds also.

Happy times! when the monarch strewed the path of his friends and subjects with jewels, as if France were a Paradise, the dust of which was rubies, pearls, and diamonds. That dust, alas! was to be laid, and the shower that fell upon it was of blood! Unbounded profusion, unbounded profligacy, selfishness, and wickedness of every description brought ruin and destruction after them, and the light of those jewels guided but to the scaffold. My turn away with disgust from the list of presents, which is in fact a list of crimes.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Mr. Wyse has given notice, that, early in the next session, he intends to move an Address to Her Majesty, praying that she will be pleased to direct that there be established, under efficient management and control, and on a scale commensurate with the dignity of the country, a National Museum, for the reception and preservation of objects connected with the History and Antiquities of the British Islands. So far, well: but we do not like the limitation. Why not include the British Colonies? There the aborigines are fast passing away—whole tribes have perished—and not a trace of others, possibly not of any, will remain half a century hence. It is of the utmost consequence to the history of mankind, that evidence should be collected and preserved of the manners, customs, language, and state of civilization among these several nations; and this might now be done effectively, and at little cost. Neither do we altogether like the formal mention of "efficient management and control!" Of course provision must be made for efficient management and control—it already exists. Collections of the nature and character referred to, ought to be added to the British Museum—and a single officer, with a few subordinates, would be all the addition required. There, an efficient staff, if we may use the phrase, already exists, and no further expense need be incurred.

The *U.S. Literary Advertiser* mentions, that a new work, by Fenimore Cooper, entitled 'Le Feu-Follet, or Wing-and-wing,' a Nautical Tale, is nearly completed, and will soon be put to press. The scene of the narrative is the Mediterranean, the time 1799,—that Prof. Longfellow, prior to his departure for Europe, placed in the hands of his publishers the manuscript of a new Dramatic Poem, entitled 'The Spanish Student,'—and that Mr. Bryant has a New Volume of Poems just ready, entitled 'The Fountain and other Poems,' comprising his recent fugitive pieces.—It is also announced, on the authority of a letter recently received from Guatemala, that Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood were to return to the United States this month; that their renewed explorations have been attended with singular success; large additions having been made to the interesting relics and remains previously discovered—that a new work, supplemental to the agreeable volumes already published, will comprise the result of Mr. Stephens's observations and discoveries during his second visit to these antiquities of the New World;—and that a large consignment of curiosities has just arrived at Boston, from Yucatan.

Our correspondents have, from time to time, made mention of the Walhalla, or Temple of Glory, which the King of Bavaria had ordered to be constructed on the top of a steep rock, 300 feet high, close to the left bank of the Danube, in the neighbourhood of Donaushaufen. It appears that it is now completed, and that 200 busts of illustrious Germans have been placed therein. According to a letter from Munich, which has appeared in the *Times*, "The Walhalla is raised on three terraces, one above the other, at immense blocks of unhewn stone, joined together without cement. The form of the building is nearly the same as that of the Parthenon and of the Acropolis of Athens. Fifty-two columns, five feet nine inches in diameter, form the porticoes, in front and in the rear. The two pediments contain representations of episodes of the battle in which Arminius (Hermann) conquered Varus, and delivered Germany from the Roman yoke. These representations are composed of more than forty figures in *alto relievo*, fourteen feet high, and the pediments are the only modern ones in which figures are formed in full relief, or entirely isolated. From the foot of the rock runs a wide flight of white marble steps, conducting to the portico of the principal front. Around the interior of the building is a frieze, 292 feet long, ornamented with sculptures representing the most remarkable actions of ancient German history, from the heroic times, to the epoch of Boniface, who first preached Christianity in the country. The Walhalla is 228 feet in length, 108 in width, and 59 in height, exclusive of the pediment. It was built after plans given by the King, under the superintendence of the architect, M. Léon Klenze. The sculptures on the pediments were executed by M. Stigelmayer, and the great frieze in the interior was modelled by M. Wagner, at Rome. The King intends inaugurating

the Walhalla himself, and this ceremony will take place towards the end of August, or the beginning of September at latest."

The inauguration of Crosby Hall, as a Literary and Scientific Institution, took place on Wednesday evening, when a *soirée* was held, and an introductory address delivered by Mr. Thomas Bell, F.R.S. It is pleasant to see the work of restoration so spiritedly undertaken, and, when completed, turned to such good account.

It appears, by accounts received from Ascension of the 29th May, that the Niger Expedition had not ascended the river a second time, owing to the insufficiency of water; but that the *Soudan* and *Wilberforce*, under the command of Capt. W. Allen, were off the coast, intending to proceed so soon as the depth of water would permit.

Now that the tide of London music is running low—the promise of 'Cosi fan tutti,' at the Opera, being the last thing likely to interest us—we have leisure to listen to rumours, promises, and news from a distance. Our own autumnal festivals are to be at Norwich (with Spohr's new oratorio), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Worcester. The last meeting will have a peculiar interest, if, as we are rightly informed, it is to be mainly indebted to a transfer of the *Sacred Harmonic Society* from Exeter Hall to the Cathedral. To give a list of the companies and routes of the artists who will travel England in the autumn transcends our power: their increase and ubiquity, by the way, is not one of the least curious changes we owe to the magic of steam-conveyance. Meanwhile, the grant proposed by the government for Mr. Hullah's singing-schools, is only one of the many significant signs of the times. Mr. Mainzer's hundreds have been enjoying fresh air and music on the river, and singing at the Olympic Theatre to a very full house—and M. Jue de Berneval and M. Pelzer, the one a stranger French, the other a resident German Professor, are announcing the formation of class-establishments, by means of which they undertake to diffuse a sound knowledge of the art, on very cheap terms. All this activity cannot but end in good: those establishments alone which are well guided, will outlive the present excitement, while permanent and sound methods of instruction (wherever they be found) must gain favour and authority, by being tested against such as prove themselves ephemeral and insufficient.

The stir on the continent is hardly less than at home. We hear of a festival at Brussels to be directed by M. Fétis, at which a part of the 'St. Paul,' of Mendelssohn, will be one of the chief features;—of another, on a more extensive scale, at Lausanne early in August, at which the composer of 'St. Paul' is to preside;—meanwhile, that oratorio has been recently given at The Hague with great success. The inauguration of the statue of Gretry took place at Liege, with 'harp, and pipe, and symphony,' Madame Damoreau-Cinti, M. Liszt, and M. Massart (a violinist) being the principal musical lions. We were glad, too, to hear of a grand performance of an unaccompanied vocal mass, by M. Neukomm, which was recently held in the cathedral of Beauvais, under the auspices of the composer: not only because it gives us great pleasure to recognize the spread of artistic knowledge and taste in the French provinces; but yet more, because we are convinced that, for the music of the church, that is the true and lawful style. Though anything rather than puritanical, we should rejoice in the disappearance from the Catholic service of all instruments save the organ: and to hear even that noble adjunct to choral worship employed more sparingly, and more discretely than at present. To the quips and cranks of the old contra-puntists, who wrote when instruments and melodies were not, it is impossible we can return: but we are taking a step in a right direction when we show any sign of honour for their noble solemnity and deeply-based science.

We this day conclude our report of the proceedings of the British Association. The whole, with the exception of the preliminary arrangements of the Committee, is included in the Monthly Part for July, and without trenching on the space ordinarily allotted to reviews. We shall next week, in another double number—the twenty-sixth out of the thirty-two weeks of the year already passed!—wind up our seasonal report of the Societies, and then "to fresh fields and pastures new."

BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALL-MALL.

The Gallery, with the WORKS of the late SIR DAVID WILKIE, R.A., and a selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS, is OPEN DAILY, from Ten in the Morning till Six in the Evening.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue 1s. Williams BARNARD, Keeper.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

The TWO PICTURES, now exhibiting, represent THE VILLAGE OF ALAGNA, in Piedmont, destroyed by an Avalanche, painted by M. BOUVON; and THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY, at Bethlehem, painted by M. RESSOU, from a Sketch made on the spot by D. ROBERTS, R.A. in 1850. Both Pictures exhibit various effects of light and shade. Open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

Mr. FOX TALBOT'S CALOTYPE PROCESS (exhibiting the spontaneous production of a Picture) is explained at Two o'clock daily, by Dr. Ryan, who, with Professor Bachhoffner, and other Lecturers, is constantly introducing to the Visitors every new subject in Practical Science. The beautiful PICTURES of the HOLY LAND, by DANIEL ROBERTS, R.A. (Published by Mr. Moon) form a principal feature in the NEW and ENLARGED DISSOLVING VIEWS. THE COLLOSSAL ELECTRICAL MACHINE, DIVING-BELL, and DIVER, &c. &c. The last edition of the Catalogue (just published) contains a full description of the remarkable Models in the New Rooms next Cavendish Square. Conductor of the Band, Mr. Wallis. Admission, 1s. Schools half-price.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MOZ. Entomological Society, 5, P.M.
TUES. Horticultural Society, 3.
THUR. Zoological Society 3.—General Business.
FRI. Botanical Society, 8.

MUSIC FOR THE PEOPLE.

Part Music, by John Hullah. Class A. Nos. I and II.—Part Singing, or Vocal Harmony for Choral Societies and Home Circles, edited by the Author of the 'Singing Master.'—Singing for the Million, Part II., by Joseph Mainzer.—We do not class these publications together so much from their similarity of quality, as because they are all contributions to the library of the people, with the view of enlarging its musical resources. No promise of antiquarian research was made in the announcements of Mr. Hullah's publication, nor was it called for, inasmuch as the work is not a library for the curious, but a collection for the million. The newly-instructed part-singers would be repelled by too large doses of the Elizabethan madrigalists, or the severe ecclesiastical writers of Italy, or the Low Countries: while no editor of such a library ought to reject 'God save the King,' and 'Rule Britannia,' both of which are here newly,—the former effectively and simply,—arranged. In one respect, Mr. Hullah seems to us to have gone too far in quest of novelty: we would have had Luther's superb Choral (No. 1.) fitted with a version of the original words to which that tune of triumph was written, in place of the Lenten Hymn, which, though good as a poem, is essentially unfit for the tune. The fine though rugged paraphrase to be found in 'Carlyle's Miscellanies,' with some modifications, would have been far more satisfactory. Other slight objections could be made, though but few; since, as regards the proportions of general arrangement, taste in choice and judgment in issue, these two Parts, in our opinion, are a fair earnest that the work they open will be at once classical, comprehensive, and popular.

"Part Singing" fails in its aim from a want of clear-sightedness on the part of its editor, and, we are sorry to add, a want of reverence. There is no music that may not, according to his theory, be pressed into the service by unaccompanied vocalists; no composition, whether of words or notes, which is sacred from the transformations of his amending touch. We have the 'Victoria Chorus,' from 'Der Freischütz,' with all its orchestral accompaniment loosed off,—in itself ineligible, because a piece of stage music, and belonging to a situation; but, thus stripped, wholly ineffective. A like hard measure has been dealt upon the theatrical *finale* to Gluck's 'Iphigenia in Tauris,' where the undulating figure of the accompaniment gives life and character to a composition, else—dare it be whispered?—insipid. By the same process, Storace's familiar 'Five times by the taper's light,' suffers yet more severely, inasmuch as the dialogue between the two single voices (here transmogrified into a *solo*) cries aloud for the support of an accompaniment; and the close of the composition, with this important retrenchment, loses its only merit, of picturesque and dramatic effect. Then we have fourth parts superadded to Dr. Calcott's 'Forgive, blest shade,' and to Paxton's 'Breathe soft, ye winds,'—neither of them a treasure so rare as to make its introduction to the public worth the risk of an inevitable tampering with harmonies, which such a course must occasion. But the strangest havoc has been made with the words of some of the pieces. Why Weber's 'Sword Song' to

Körner's lyric should be versionized again for the "use of schools" we can understand, though, in its present disguise, it has much the air of a bearded Cossack travestied in a nymph's garments. Why, too, the words to the witch music in 'Macbeth' should be considered *unsafe* we can strain a point to conceive, though these scruples should have led to their omission and not to their destruction. We can hardly recognize new words to old tunes, when they be part and parcel of an Englishman's household lore, even when so competent a lyricist as Barry Cornwall gives us a spirited and jubilant hymn for the barbarous 'Britons, strike home' (see No. II. of Mr. Hullah's 'Part Music'). But why was a *Bowdlerizing* hand to be laid upon the delicious 'Hark! the lark' of Shakespeare? Are we to learn that serenades are unwholesome matinal exercises, and that "chalice flowers" and "winking mary-buds" are toys with which useful citizens have nothing to do? If this be so, let us have no more part singing!—Pinoch and Music make a compound as sorry as Dr. Franklin's salt and strawberries.

We could extend our list of examples and comments much further, did not the third work mentioned at the head of our article claim no small share of public attention, since were told in a prefatory notice, that "learned and scientific musicians," who found, perchance, the First Part of 'Singing for the Million' too slight, are there to encounter "materials for higher cultivation, and the formation of real chorus singers"—"in short, all that is necessary for the complete execution of the master-pieces they most admire." This sounding promise is kept after a very original fashion. The first thing that "the learned and scientific musician" will note, and, we think, not without surprise, is a new method of escaping from the varieties of the clefs, by writing the *tenor* part in the *bass* clef. So that here is another arrangement of parts to be mastered by those who have allowed themselves indolently to repose on the universally employed *soprano* of 'The Singing Master'!—and the worst, we think, yet ventured by the lovers of "short and easy roads." What would become of a score for six voices—comprising two tenors and two basses—but confusion were confounded to all save the pianoforte accompanist, who has no better idea of the respective powers and provinces of the members of the vocal quartet than his right and left hand represent? We think, secondly, that the friend to education of the million, as well as the strictly-trained artist, will demur to Mr. Mainzer's fancy of using such words as "Amen," "Hallelujah," "Hos-i-ana," to *soffeggi*, in place of the innocent and not more difficult "Do, Re," &c. employed by the Wilhelm method: and we cannot but smile at seeing the English million trained to associate words and music by exercises four-fifths of which are detached Latin scraps from the Catholic breviary. On referring to the exercises with words from our own language, we find the latter selected with some attention to their moral, with none whatsoever to their musical worth; since, that our teacher moves uneasily in the fetters of a strange tongue is sufficiently evidenced by such a glaring displacement of accent as occurs in the two following lines, to a phrase in § *tempo* :—

Child of woe! then | do not weep,

For | his mercy cannot | sleep.

How far such imperfections may militate against the soundness of a course of English vocal instruction, let others decide.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Academy of Sciences.—July 11.—A paper was read from M. Babinet, 'On a new point in Optical Meteorology.'—M. Arago had ascertained that the atmosphere, when in an unclouded state, and illuminated by the sun at no great elevation, presents a point at which polarization is null, and that this point, instead of being itself low, is at about 30 degrees above the point of the horizon opposite the sun, which is attributed by M. Arago to the influence of the light reflected by the different illuminated portions of the atmosphere. M. Babinet has discovered a second neutral point, the theory of which is the same, and which is placed *above* the sun (when the latter is near the horizon) at nearly the same height as the neutral point of M. Arago. On the occasion of the partial eclipse of the 8th inst., M. Babinet intended to ob-

serve whether the inequality of the illumination of the atmosphere during the eclipse would transfer the neutral point of M. Arago beyond the vertical point opposite the sun, which would be at a slight height above the horizon. In making his preliminary observations for this purpose on the evening of the 3rd inst., when the atmosphere was unusually clear, he found that, after the setting of the sun, the neutral point opposite that luminary rose considerably in the atmosphere, whilst that which was above the sun was sensibly lowered, although not in the same proportion as the elevation of the other. A communication 'On the Small-pox,' by M. Seigneurgens, had been received by the Academy. This gentleman, having arrived at the conclusion that the pustules are caused by animalcules, proposes the use of mercurial preparations as an external remedy.—A communication was made by M. Bequerel on the Galvanoplastic Process employed by M. Belfied-Lefevre for silver plating, and which is essentially different from any other brought under the notice of the Academy. M. Belfied-Lefevre does not, like other operators, confine himself to the precipitation of a thin covering of platina, gold, or silver upon any metal, but produces, by means of a slight electric current, sheets of silver and copper, in which the two metals exist in any proportion desired. On a plate of metal properly prepared and placed in relation with the negative pole of a voltaic pile, M. Belfied first precipitates a covering of silver, perfectly pure, uniform, and homogeneous, and to which his process enables him to give the required thickness. Upon this layer of silver he precipitates one of copper. When the deposit of copper has attained the requisite thickness, then the double layer is detached from the metallic plate on which it has been formed, and is fit, without any other preparation, for photographic or other purposes.

British Association.—Leamington, July 21. In mentioning the remarkable property which I observed in the spectrum produced by litho-xanthate of ammonia, you have stated, inadvertently, that this substance was first discovered by Mr. Fox Talbot. I believe that I stated to the Section, that the litho-xanthate of ammonia was given to me by Dr. Dowler, of Richmond, who first discovered it, and who observed in it the remarkable phenomenon of circular crystallization, just discovered by Mr. Fox Talbot in crystals formed from borax and phosphoric acid. You will oblige me by inserting this correction, in justice to Dr. Dowler.—I am, &c., D. BREWSTER.

Marriage of the Deaf and Dumb.—A curious case of opposition to the marriage of a deaf and dumb girl has just been decided by the Supreme Tribunal at Berne. It appeared that Anne Luthi, the person in question, an exceedingly pretty young woman, of twenty-five, and possessing a fortune of 30,000 francs, had been placed in a deaf and dumb institution near Berne, where she had received an excellent education. On her return home to Rohrbach, her hand was demanded by a M. Brossard, who had been deaf from fourteen years of age, and had been employed for some years as a teacher in the institution. He was thirty-two years of age, bore an excellent character, and had saved some money out of his salary. As art. 31 of the Civil Code of Berne enacts that deaf and dumb persons could not marry without having first obtained permission from the Tribunal, Mlle. Luthi made application in the usual manner, but was opposed by her relations, and by the commune in which she lived. The grounds of opposition were, that Brossard had taken an undue advantage of his position in the institution to captivate the young girl's affections—that it was to be feared that the children would labour under the infirmity of the parents—and that these latter could not, in case they were like other children, give them the cares required for a good moral education. The objections relating to the children being proved by the testimony of medical men to be perfectly chimerical, and letters being produced from the female herself, admirably written, breathing the utmost affection for Brossard, the court decided that as from their infirmity being mutual, and their consequent habit of interchanging ideas by signs, they were well suited to each other, and there were good grounds for expecting that the female would be happier with Brossard than with any other person, no just grounds for opposition existed, and permission must accordingly be given for the marriage.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We acknowledged the receipt of Dr. J. D.'s letter: it is not our custom to do more.

TWELFTH MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

[From our own Correspondents.]

SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29.

The PRESIDENT presented to the Section a pamphlet, transmitted for the acceptance of the British Association, from M. Lenz, containing two Essays, one 'On the Resistance of the Human Body to Galvanic Currents,' the other 'On the Theory of Magneto-Electric Machines.'

Sir D. BREWSTER made a communication 'On Crystalline Reflection,' which, he said, was a mere notice connected with the undulatory theory of light. Having (said Sir David), in a conversation with Prof. Kelland, had my attention directed to Prof. McCullagh's interesting memoir on the laws of crystalline reflection and refraction, I have felt it necessary to make a communication on the subject to the British Association. In consequence of the results which I laid before the Bristol meeting, Prof. McCullagh was led to revise the views to which he had been led by my earlier experiments in 1819. I had at that time the advantage of communicating with him personally and by letter; and, having preserved copious abstracts of his paper on the subject, I did not look into the memoir itself till yesterday, when my attention was drawn to the following note:—"I was at this time in doubt whether the phenomena observed with all of cassia could be reconciled to that theory; and when the note in page 36 was written, I was almost certain that they could not. But I have since, I think, found out the cause of this perplexity: some of Sir David Brewster's experiments were made with natural surfaces of Iceland spar; others with surfaces artificially polished. I believe (though I have made very few calculations relative to the point), that the former class of experiments will be perfectly explained by the theory; the latter I am certain cannot, nor ought we to expect that they should; for the process of artificially polishing must necessarily occasion small irregularities by exposing little elementary rhombs with their faces inclined to the general surface, and the action of these faces may produce the unsymmetrical effects which Sir David Brewster notices as so extraordinary. If this does not account for such effects, I do not know what will." Had Prof. McCullagh communicated to me this explanation of the incapacity of the undulatory theory to account for the extraordinary unsymmetrical phenomena which I described to the British Association, and which exist to a much greater extent than I described; or had it been contained in the two abstracts of his memoir, with which I was familiar, I could at once have removed the difficulty referred to in the preceding note. The view he has taken of the action of an artificially polished surface of Iceland spar, is a mistaken one. The exposure of elementary rhombs with faces oblique to the general surface, would show themselves in separate rays inclined to the principal pencil, especially in solar light. It could not for an instant be overlooked by an experienced observer. Such faces I can produce at pleasure, by a slight chemical action upon the surface, whether polished by crystallization or by art; and it is impossible to confound the pencil which they reflect, with that which is given by the general surface. It is useless, however, to pursue this argument any farther, because I have obtained exactly the same results in using natural faces, and in using artificial ones, and especially on planes perpendicular to the axis of the crystal, where I have found the same results with the natural faces of the *Chaux carbonatée basée* of Haüy, and with those produced by artificial grinding. In this case, the coincidence is still more remarkable, as the very friction of the finger is capable of developing on this surface the faces of elementary rhombs; but the reflections from these never disturb in the slightest degree the physical action of the general surface. I have no doubt, that Prof. McCullagh will concur in the accuracy of these views, and, with that candour which distinguishes him, will acknowledge, as he has almost done already in the preceding note, that the undulatory theory is, generally speaking, incapable of explaining the phenomena of crystalline reflection. A late writer, who seems to believe in the omnipotence of the undulatory theory, has ventured to aver, "that the theory of Fresnel has actu-

ally remanded back experiment to read her lesson anew, and convicted her of blindness and error." Although we are not sensible of having enjoyed such benefits, or suffered such reproach, yet we are convinced that even false theories and imperfect generalizations have often sent back to their studies the most sagacious observers. But such benefits have, doubtless, been often mutual; and, if the interchanges of intellectual aid had not always been equal, the more liberal contributor might have acknowledged it in a more courteous manner.

Sir W. HAMILTON—I ventured to express a wish, some years ago, that Sir D. Brewster would publish those important experiments which he has made on this subject.—Sir D. BREWSTER.—My reason for not publishing anything on the subject is, that I have not arrived at anything like an approximation to a law. I have only made a mere collection of disintegrated facts.—The PRESIDENT hoped Sir D. Brewster would put the public in possession of his experiments; for, whether the undulatory theory was capable of explaining them or not, they might enable mathematicians to grapple with the phenomena.—Prof. McCULLAGH said, that he had himself presented to the Royal Society, some time since, a paper on this subject, in which he had followed out pretty similar views to those entertained by Sir D. Brewster.

'On a very curious fact connected with Photography, discovered by M. Möser, of Königsberg,' communicated by Prof. Bessel to Sir D. Brewster.

Sir D. BREWSTER said, he was requested to communicate an account of some remarkable facts connected with the theory of photography. A new process of producing photographic impressions had been discovered by Dr. Möser, of Königsberg; and an account of the discovery had been brought to this country by Prof. Bessel, who received it from the discoverer himself. The subject was most important, and it would have been a great misfortune if the Physical Section had separated without being made acquainted with it. The following were the general facts connected with it:—A black plate of horn, or agate, is placed below a polished surface of silver, at the distance of one-twentieth of an inch, and remains there for ten minutes. The surface of the silver receives an impression of the figure, writing, or crest, which may be cut upon the agate, or horn. The figures, &c. do not appear on the silver at the expiration of the ten minutes, but are rendered visible by exposing the silver plate to vapour, either of amber, water, mercury, or any other fluid. He (Sir D. Brewster) had heard Prof. Bessel say, that the vapours of different fluids were analogous to the different coloured rays of the spectrum; that the different fluids had different effects, corresponding to those of the spectrum; and that they could, in consequence of such correspondence, produce a red, blue, or violet colour. The image of the camera obscura might be projected on any surface,—glass, silver, or the smooth leather cover of a book,—without any previous preparation; and the effects would be the same as those produced on a silver plate covered with iodine.

This paper gave rise to an animated conversation, in the course of which M. BESSEL said that he had seen some of the pictures taken by this process, which were nearly, but not quite, as good as those obtained by Mr. Talbot's process.—Sir D. BREWSTER said, this was the germ of one of the most extraordinary discoveries of modern days; by it there seemed to be some thermal effect which became fixed in the black substance; and not only so, but M. Bessel informed him, that different lights seemed to affect different vapours variously, so that there seemed to be something like a power of rendering light latent; a circumstance which, if it turned out so, would open up very new and curious conceptions of the physical nature of light; on the emission theory, it would be easy to account for this; on the undulatory theory, he could not conceive how it could be possible.—Prof. McCULLAGH said, he believed Newton had somewhere thrown out a suggestion, that luminous particles, as they entered into bodies, might be caught and retained, within certain bounds, by continual attractions.—Sir D. BREWSTER said, that the experiments which he had performed with nitrous gas, seemed to strengthen some such view as this, for, at certain temperatures, we had here an instance of a gaseous body as impervious to light as a piece of iron.—Sir J. HERSCHEL thought

it a pity to encumber this new and extensive field of discovery now laid open to them, by any speculations connected with the theory, either of undulations or emissions. He had found that paper could be so prepared, as that the impressions of some colours might become permanent upon it, while others were not; and thus it became possible to impress on it coloured figures by the action of light. He exhibited to the Section a piece of paper so prepared, which, at present, had no form or picture impressed on it, but which was so prepared, that, by holding it in strong light, a red picture would become developed upon it. He wished much he could prevail on Sir W. Hamilton to explain to the Section a metaphysical conception, which he had disclosed to him, and which seemed to him, though darkly he owned, to shadow forth a possible explanation of many difficulties.—Sir W. HAMILTON said, that, appealed to by Sir J. Herschel in this manner, he could not avoid placing before the Section the theory alluded to, however imperfect and obscure. He then explained it; but we regret our inability to express it adequately. It appeared to depend on the conception of points, absolutely fixed in space, and endowed with certain properties and powers of transmission, according to determined laws.—Prof. McCULLAGH had indulged in speculations allied to, and, as he conceived, involving this very conception of Sir W. Hamilton, and had even followed out some of its consequences, by reducing it to a mathematical form—the conception was of double points, or poles, transmitting powers—but he had abandoned it as mere speculation.—Sir D. BREWSTER thought these speculations tended to repress experimental research, and to turn men's minds from what was solid to what was fanciful. He conceived also that indulgence in them, and mere abstract mathematical research, by rendering men averse from the more humble and laborious pursuits of experiment, absolutely produced a distaste for these subjects; and to this he attributed the fact that, while learned societies frequently overlooked, and even refused to publish in their Transactions experimental papers, the transcendental flights were always sure to find a welcome place.—Sir J. HERSCHEL considered that there could be no true philosophy, without a certain degree of boldness in guessing; and such guessing, or hypothesis, was always necessary in the early stages of philosophy, before a theory has become an established certainty; and these bold guesses, in their proper places, he conceived, should be encouraged, and not repressed. Sir W. Hamilton's conception, he thought, perfectly clear in its metaphysics, and should not be thrown overboard merely because it was metaphysical.—The PRESIDENT hoped that Sir W. Hamilton would develop and publish this speculation, in order that it may be sifted, scrutinized, and rejected, if merely ideal, or established and adopted, if solidly founded in nature and fact.

Prof. NICOL's Report 'On the state of the Observatory of Glasgow' was read by the Secretary.—It contained merely a brief account of the transit circle, by Ertel, lately placed in that observatory.

Col. SABINE read a letter which enclosed Boguslawski's Report 'On the Observations made by him in Breslau, with the Magnetic Instruments belonging to the British Association.'

Sir D. BREWSTER exhibited to the Section a solution of stramonium in ether, which was yellow by transmitted light, but green by reflected light, and which created much interest.

Sir D. BREWSTER next made a communication 'On the Geometric Forms, and laws of Illumination of the Spaces which receive the Solar Rays, transmitted through Quadrangular Apertures.' He said his attention was called to this subject by an accidental discussion on the point, whether or not Aristotle, in explaining the circularity of images formed by quadrilateral apertures, employed the appropriate idea when he said, that those images were, to a certain extent, quadrilateral, but appeared circular, from the eye being unable to recognize faint impressions of light. Prof. Whewell, in his History of the Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, had distinctly stated, that Aristotle had not used the appropriate idea, and that the question was entirely a geometrical one, the appropriate idea being the rectilinear nature of light. Having been led accidentally to consider the subject, he (Sir D. Brewster) had determined in a simple

manner the form of the aperture at all distances, and had been led to take the same view of the subject with Aristotle, who seemed to have employed the appropriate idea.—[We omit Sir D. Brewster's argument in defence of Aristotle, as the substance of it has already appeared in our columns: see *Athen.* No. 672.]

Sir W. HAMILTON made a brief communication 'On a mode of expressing Fluctuating or Arbitrary Functions by Mathematical Formulae.' The subject was illustrated by diagrams, and excited great attention among the eminent men present.—Prof. JACOBI said, that Lagrange stated it as his opinion, that it was not possible to express these functions by any mathematical formulae. It appeared, however, to him (Prof. Jacobi) that Sir W. Hamilton had shown that it was possible.

Mr. HOPKINS read a paper 'On the Meteorology of the Northern Atlantic, the south-west Monsoon of India, and places adjacent;' in which he argued, that the common mode of accounting for the trade winds and other great currents of the atmosphere, was not correct. The general theory, he said, was that the action of the sun's rays on the earth at the tropics, raised the temperature of the atmosphere; and that, as the air thus heated became specifically lighter, it naturally ascended; and, the cold air rushing in to supply its place, a current was produced. He did not mean to deny that such results took place, but he affirmed that the theory in question did not account for the various meteorological phenomena which have been observed, and that there was another cause which accounted for them in a much more satisfactory manner. He then proceeded to show, that the condensation of the air by great mountains, and the consequent precipitation of rain, must not be left out of account in explaining the monsoons, and other periodic winds.

Mr. GOODMAN 'On the Causes of the Dissimilarity in the Frictional and Voltaic Electricities, with Remarks on the Decomposition of Water, by the former, and on Magnetism.'—The author argued in this paper, that the electricity of the common electric machine, differs from that of the voltaic battery, inasmuch as the fluid is, in the former case, in a state of tension; in the latter, in a state of intensity; or, as it may be otherwise expressed, the two active forces (i. e. the antagonist electricities) are in one case separated from each other, while, in the other, they are continually subject to each other's contiguous influence, attraction, or polarization.

SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

TUESDAY.

Mr. MALLET read a paper, 'On the action of Air and Water on Iron.' This is the third Report for which the Association is indebted to Mr. Mallet (see *Athen.* Nos. 566, 8, 676). The object of former tabulated results was to determine the actual loss by corrosion in a given time, and the comparative durabilities of rust of the principal "makes" of cast iron of Great Britain, and to discover on what durability depended. The tables of experiments now presented show, that the rate of corrosion is a decreasing one in most cases; and that the rapidity of the corrosion in cast iron is not so much dependent upon the chemical constitution of the metal as upon its state of crystalline arrangement, and the condition of its constituent carbon. The present Report, too, extends the inquiry to wrought iron and steel, of which between thirty and forty varieties have been submitted to experiment. The results show, that the rate of corrosion of wrought iron is in general much more rapid than that of cast iron or of steel. The finer the wrought iron is, and the more perfectly uniform in texture, the slower and the more uniform is its corrosion. Steel corrodes in general more slowly, and much more uniformly, than wrought or cast iron. The results of the action of air and water in the several classes of iron have been examined and chemically determined. The substance spoken of as plumbago was next described. It is produced by the action of air and water on cast steel, especially that in the raw ingot, in the same way as it is in the case of cast iron. A quantity of plumbago, found in the wreck of the *Royal George*, absorbed oxygen on exposure to the air with such rapidity, that it became nearly red hot. Mr. Mallet next described a method of protecting iron by a modification of the zinc process. It was found impossible to cover the sur-

face of iron with zinc, to which it had no affinity. The first process was to clean the surface of the iron, taking off the coat of oxide, and then immersing it in double chloride of zinc and ammonium, which covered it with a thin film of hydrogen, by which its affinity for the zinc is much increased. The iron was then covered with a triple alloy of zinc, sodium, and mercury. Mr. Mallet produced several specimens of his alloy, one of a bolt to be driven into a ship's side, and another a cannon shot covered with his preparation, and exposed to the weather on the roof of a building, and which was perfectly preserved. Cannon balls were so much oxidized by exposure to atmospheric influences, that in five or six years they become useless. The French Institute had been engaged in experiments to protect these, and had tried zinc, but had been compelled to abandon it. Mr. Mallet also brought under the notice of the Section a method of preventing the fouling which takes place on the bottoms of iron ships, especially in tropical climates, by means of which invention he had ascertained that plants and animals were prevented from adhering to the ship's bottom. According to Mr. Nasmyth's theory, corrosion on railways is checked by the trains passing over the rails always in one direction, and takes place when they pass in both directions. Mr. Mallet had made some experiments in order to determine this point, which were not yet complete; but he was inclined to think that the difference between the two cases was apparent and not real. He was continuing his investigations, and hoped to report further on a future occasion.

Dr. SCHUNK read a paper 'On Hamatoxylin, the Colouring Principle of Logwood,' by Prof. O. L. Erdmann, of Leipzig.—The Hamatoxylin used by the author in his experiments was prepared by the process of charcoal. In a state of purity, hamatoxylin is not red; it is in itself no colouring matter, being merely a substance capable of producing colouring matters in a manner similar to leucanin, orcin, or phloridin. The colours which it produces are formed by the simultaneous action of bases (particularly strong alkalis), and of the oxygen of the atmosphere. By the action of these it undergoes a process of emaciation, which, after forming colouring matters, ends in the production of a brown substance resembling mould. The colour of hamatoxylin varies from a pale reddish-yellow to a pale honey colour. The crystals are transparent, possess a strong lustre, and may be obtained a few lines in length. Their form is a rectangular four-sided prism, sometimes with a pyramidal summit. The taste of hamatoxylin is similar to that of liquorice. With excess of ammonia, it forms what the author calls Hamatein, analogous to orcin, &c.

'On an Economical Voltaic Combination of extraordinary power,' by F. W. De Moleyns, Esq.—The author stated that, while the discoveries in electro-magnetism gave promise of its ultimate application as a motive power far surpassing steam, it was matter of much importance to discover a mode of charging or giving attractive power to soft iron, at a cost which should render it as a mechanical agent generally available. The voltaic arrangement now produced to the Section, the author believed would be found to possess in a very great degree those advantages so much desired for the proper development of electromagnetic energy. The combination consisted of an acidulated solution of nitrate of ammonia, in contact with platinum—solution of muriate of ammonia and zinc; the nitrate solution being separated from the muriate by a diaphragm of wood, biscuit-ware, or other porous substance not acted upon by the liquids. The acidulated solution was thus prepared: six ounces of nitrate of ammonia are dissolved in two fluid ounces of soft water, and this solution is then combined with an equal quantity, by measure, of the pure sulphuric acid of commerce, adding the acid gradually, the vessel containing the mixture being kept in a frigorific preparation, so as to prevent the heat evolved exceeding 100 degrees. The muriate of ammonia is dissolved in soft water to saturation. The zinc is not amalgamated, and the use of cast zinc is to be avoided. The platinum is the thinnest foil that can be procured, but the author found that box wood, cut to the thickness of veneer, and charred on each side superficially, might be substituted, and used with equal advantage. The author stated that, with a voltaic combination consisting of

half a fluid ounce of the acidulated nitrate solution, one ounce of the saturated solution of muriate of ammonia, a strip of platinum foil three inches by two, surrounded by a piece of sheet zinc of equal surface, he had succeeded in supporting a weight of 2,000 lb., with an electro-magnet of the horse-shoe form, measuring sixteen inches from pole to pole, and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and that the attractive force, before contact, was in proportion.

'On a Peculiar Condition of Iron,' by Prof. Schönbain.—In this paper the learned author continued his researches upon the different effects produced by iron in its active and passive states. Without a detailed description of the apparatus employed in the production of the singular phenomena observed by the Professor, and which our space will not permit us to give, it is impossible to make the phenomena themselves intelligible. They are intimately connected with the curious fact, discovered by the author, of the property which iron possesses with respect to oxygen, i.e. in certain conditions to be an oxidable, in others a non-oxidable metal.

'On a new method of analyzing Cast Iron and other Metallic Carburets,' by Dr. Ure.—The method proposed by Dr. Ure is similar to that of Regnault and Dr. Bromeis, with the exception that he employs pure chlorate of potash in the combustion, instead of a mixture of that salt with chromate of lead, and collects the resulting carbonic acid in a peculiar pneumatic apparatus, filled with diacetate of lead, instead of the potash apparatus of Liebig.

Mr. WILLIAMS read a paper 'On the advantages and disadvantages of Hot Air in effecting the Combustion of Coal.'—A protracted discussion regarding the consumption of smoke took place after this paper, which we omit to report, as a discussion of a similar nature previously took place in Section G—(ante, p. 620.)

Mr. DAVIES exhibited a model of an apparatus invented by Mr. Burn, for the purpose of ventilating mines. Instead of ventilating the whole of the air of a mine, a pipe was brought in contact with the fissure from which foul air proceeded. By this means the foul air was withdrawn. Mr. Davies considered the plan applicable to churches and other public buildings.

Prof. GRAHAM read a paper 'On certain Thermometrical Researches.'—As the interest of this communication depends upon the numerical statements contained in it, we are unable to furnish a report of its contents. The Professor drew attention to some analogies between the hydrates of sulphuric acid and certain hydrates of the magnesian sulphates.

'On the Composition and Characters of Caryophyllin,' by Dr. Lyon Playfair.—The author pointed out the most advantageous method for obtaining caryophyllin. He mentioned that only a small quantity could be derived from cloves by a direct process; but that, by a protracted digestion with alcohol and exposure to the air, a considerable quantity might be procured from *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. Dumas and Ethling had assigned the formula $C_{30}H_{16}O_8$ to this substance. Dr. Playfair stated, that, although this is the correct expression of the composition of melted caryophyllin, it is not so of the substance in its natural state. He found the empirical formula of caryophyllin dried for several days at 212°, to be $C_{40}H_{33}O_9$, or the rational formula $C_{40}H_{32}O_8 + HO$. A considerable heat is required to expel this water in the open air, but it escapes at a moderate heat in vacuo.

SECTION C.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. TUESDAY.

THE PRESIDENT announced two new works by M. Agassiz, which he considered likely to prove very valuable to those engaged in scientific pursuits, one being a catalogue of all the zoological works hitherto published in every country, and the other entitled 'Nomenclator Zoologicus,' an alphabetical list of all the genera in the different departments of zoology. Also a monograph of the fossil genus *Producta*, by Baron von Buch, and a geological map of Elba, accompanied by a work on the same subject, by M. Krantz. He then called attention to a catalogue of all the British fossils now in progress, by Mr. John Morris, of Kensington, at the request and under the sanction of the Council of the Geological Society of

London. He also announced a new edition of the small geological map of England, by Mr. Gardner, in which the subdivisions of the strata and their boundaries were laid down in great detail, and in accordance with the latest discoveries.

Dr. BUCKLAND presented the 'Report of the Committee on Railway Sections' [read at Section G, ante, p. 595], accompanied by numerous plans and sections of several of the railways, and enlarged sections of the cuttings laid down in the proportion of one inch to forty feet. The Committee proposed to place these records in the Museum of Economic Geology in London, where they may be inspected by individuals, or the public, under proper regulations; and they expressed a hope that the subject would be taken up by her Majesty's government, and made to form part of the geological survey, conducted by Sir H. De la Beche, in connexion with the trigonometrical survey of the United Kingdom.

'Notice on the distinction between the Striated Surface of Rocks and Parallel Undulations, dependent on original structure,' by R. I. Murchison, Esq.—Mr. Murchison called attention to a paper just published and sent to him by the author, Mr. M'Laren, 'On the Striated Rocks of the Corstorphine Hills, near Edinburgh'; his object in so doing, being to urge geologists to distinguish between appearances caused by mechanical action, and those resulting from structure. The existence of abraded surfaces of rocks in these hills was, he stated, pointed out long ago by Sir J. Hall, but when they were inspected by himself in 1840, in company with Mr. M'Laren and Dr. Buckland, the surfaces which he then saw were marked by sets of many parallel grooves or undulations (precisely similar to the casts sent formerly to the Museum of the Geological Society of London), which appeared to him to belong to a class of phenomena distinct from the striated surfaces, so common around Edinburgh and in many parts of Scotland. This opinion was confirmed by discovering, in the newly quarried body of the same rock of the Corstorphine Hills, and at various levels, undulations, and grooves precisely similar to those on the surface, which were then shown to belong to original structure. He (the President) was opposed to the terrestrial glacial theory of Agassiz, as applied by that naturalist and Dr. Buckland to the low countries of Scotland, over which they contended that glaciers had advanced which had scored all the rocks, and on melting had left moraines of gravel and sand. He believed, that whilst floating ice-bergs most probably produced the striated surface, the wavy undulations are unequivocally due to the original structure of the rock.

Dr. BUCKLAND stated, that he had examined the valleys of Snowdon subsequently to Mr. Bowman's visit to that district, and had observed phenomena which he considered to afford decided confirmation of the glacial theory.—Sir H. T. DE LA BECHE observed, that the views advanced by the advocates of the glacial theory were probably true to a certain extent, as when applied to Wales and Cumberland, but if extended further, they would only lead to physical impossibilities.

Prof. JOHNSTON made a brief verbal summary of the second part of his 'Report on Chemical Geology.'—In this communication, which was confined to the igneous rocks, there were three principal points to which the author wished to direct attention, the nature and chemical composition of these rocks, their immediate source, and the effects they produced upon other rocks. He stated, that all geologists were now agreed that these rocks had been originally in a state of fusion, and portended from the earth in a liquid form; this had taken place in several different ways: sometimes they appeared as if forced up through the stratified rocks, and remaining amongst them at various angles; at other times they overlay the stratified rocks, or were found alternating with them. He then pointed out different modes in which the igneous rocks affected the beds with which they were associated, and stated that he agreed with Mr. Lyell in considering, that where two beds are differently affected by such contact, it was owing to differences in their chemical constitution. The phenomena of volcanic eruptions he attributed to the chemical action of certain substances existing in the interior of the earth, either amongst themselves or by coming in contact with water.

Sir H. DE LA BECHE stated, that in the Silurian

region there was decided evidence of eruptions corresponding to the volcanic action of the present day; there were beds of volcanic ash of the same chemical composition as trap, and, when consolidated, undistinguishable from greenstone, but containing organic remains; and these deposits occurred in the series mingled with solid igneous rocks, and were evidently the result of the same general cause. He therefore contended, that modern volcanic action, as it was termed, was not confined to recent periods.—Dr. Buckland was gratified to observe the steady advancement of the opinions founded by Hutton, and remarked, as an act of justice, that Dr. McCulloch was the first to entertain those views as to the origin of gneiss, mica slate, &c. which regarded them as rocks altered more or less by heat, up to the extreme amount of alteration nearest fusion.

Prof. OWEN'S Report on Fossil Mammalia.—The first part of the Report communicated by Prof. Owen included the fossil Quadrumana, Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Carnivora, Rodentia, Marsupialia, and Cetacea of Great Britain. This enunciation alone made known, the Professor remarked, the surprising fact, that one order of mammalia, the Marsupial, had now totally disappeared from the Old World, and a second order, recognized as European only, by the few monkeys which breed on the rock of Gibraltar, had formerly representatives in the land now constituting the British islands. The existence of a species of *Macacus* has been determined by Prof. Owen, from fossil teeth and fragments of jaw discovered in a stratum of the Eocene tertiary period, at Kyson, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. The anatomical characters and comparisons by which this very remarkable fact was established, were given in detail. The evidence was stated to be as complete as that which had proved the existence of another quadrumanous species, a long-armed ape, in a contemporary formation in the south of France. The most generally interesting and remarkable fossils described in the present part of the Report, were those of the large carnivorous quadrapeds, as the bear, tiger, leopard, and hyena. With respect to the genus *Ursus*, Prof. Owen commented on the difference which England presented, as compared with continental Europe, in the number of fossil bones of bears in diluvial caverns and drift. These, which are so abundant on the continent, are very rare in England, where, on the other hand, the remains of the hyena predominate, which are very rare fossils in the German bone caves. He thought it worthy of consideration how far this difference in the geographical distribution of the two genera, at the ante-diluvial, or ante-glacial, epoch indicated the insular separation of Great Britain at that period. The richest depository of bear's bones at present known in England, is the cave called Kent's Hole, near Torquay. The oldest depository of ursine fossils in England was stated to be the tertiary red crag, below the so-called mammaliferous crag; the locality named was Woodbridge. After enumerating the several caverns and other localities, in which the remains of a large species of the hyena have been found, Prof. Owen next entered upon the question of its character and affinities to the known existing species. The ancient British cave hyena more closely resembles the *Hyena crocuta* of South Africa than the *Hyena vulgaris* of North Africa and Asia Minor. The numbers of the *Hyena spelæa* in England may be conceived, when the remains of not fewer than from 200 to 300 have been discovered in a single cavern, as that at Kirby Moorside. Fossil hyenas have been shown by Dr. Buckland to be found in this country, as on the continent, in situations of two kinds, viz. caverns and drift, or the so-called diluvial gravel. In the latter formation, they were first discovered in England in the year 1822, at Lawford, near Rugby, associated with the bones of the mammoth, rhinoceros, equus, bos, &c. The remains of a feline animal, surpassing in size the largest lion or tiger, have been found in the bone caves of Mendip Hills and those of Oreston, at Kirby Moorside, and in Kent's Hole. Of this remarkable species, to which the name of *Felis spelæa* has been given, most of the characteristic bones have been discovered in the caves at Gailenreuth, proving its true feline structure. Order Cetacea: most of the remains of this order of mammalia have been in Great Britain found in gravel beds adjacent to estuaries, or large rivers, in marine drift, or diluvium, and in the

subjacent clay beds; but although these depositories are the most superficial, and belong to the most recent period in geology, the situation of the cetaceous fossils generally indicates a gain of dry land from the sea. Thus the skeleton of a balenoptera, seventy-two feet in length, found imbedded in clay on the banks of the Forth, was more than twenty feet above the reach of the highest tide. Several bones of a whale, discovered at Dunure Rock, Stirlingshire, in brick earth, were nearly forty feet above the present level of the sea. The vertebrae of a whale, discovered by Mr. Richardson in the yellow marl, or brick earth, of Herne Bay, in Kent, were situated ten feet above the occasional reach of the sea on that coast. A large vertebra of *Balæna mysticetus* was discovered fifteen feet below the surface, in gravel, by the workmen employed in digging the foundation for the new Temple Church. The tooth of a cachalot has been discovered by Mr. Brown in the diluvium of Essex. Many analogous localities were cited, from which cetaceous remains had been obtained of the genera *Balæna*, *Balenoptera*, *Physeter*, *Delphinus*, *Monodon*, and *Phocæna*.—Order Marsupialia: In the Eocene sand, underlying the London clay, at Kyson, near Woodbridge, Sussex, a small portion of jaw, with a spurious molar tooth was found. This had been referred to the opossum (*Didelphys*); but Prof. Owen, to whom the specimen had been submitted by Mr. Lyell, considered that the evidence it afforded was insufficient to establish the conclusion, although the resemblance was sufficiently close to render its accuracy probable. Additional specimens were required to demonstrate the existence of a *Didelphys* in British Eocene formations as satisfactorily as had been done by Cuvier in regard to the small opossum from the contemporary strata in France. In conclusion, Prof. Owen dwelt on the interesting correspondence between other organic remains of the British oolite, and existing forms now confined to the Australian continent and neighbouring seas. There the Cestracion swims, which has given the key to the nature of the "palates" from the oolite, now known as teeth of congeneric gigantic forms of cartilaginous fishes (*Acrodus*, *Psammodus*, &c.) Living *Trigonie* and *Terebratulæ* abound in the Australian seas, and afford food to the Cestracion, as their extinct analogues probably did to the *Acrodi*, &c. *Aracuarie* and cycadeous plants flourish on the Australian continent where marsupial quadrupeds abound, and thus appear to complete a picture of an ancient condition of the earth's surface, which has been superseded in our hemisphere by other strata and a higher type of mammiferous organization. The second and concluding part of the Report on British Fossil Mammalia, it was stated, would contain an account of the fossil herbivorous, or ungulate, species of mammalia, many of which constituted the prey of the lions, bears, hyenas, wolves, &c., which co-existed in Great Britain with gigantic deer and oxen, rhinoceroses, hippopotamuses, elephants, and, still stranger pachyderms, in the antediluvial and tertiary periods.

Prof. ERMAN exhibited a map of Northern Asia, part of it coloured geologically, and specimens of rocks from the same country, between longitude 100° and 160° east of Paris. Upon these he made some remarks, the summary of more extended observations contained in a published work on magnetic observations in Kamtschatka and Siberia.

Dr. BUCKLAND laid on the table a slab of limestone from Plymouth, perforated with deep, round, holes, which he attributed to the long-continued action of the slime of garden snails (*Helix aspersa*), and stated that he found litmus paper to exhibit a slight red tint if these snails are made to crawl over it. The feeble action of a small quantity of acid in their slime continued on the same parts of the same stone during a long series of years, seems to afford an adequate cause for these effects, which were adduced at Plymouth as the work of marine animals, and affording evidence of a raised beach. On visiting the spot, Dr. Buckland found the slab now exhibited, with several living snails, and shells of dead snails in the holes. In September last, he found similar holes, with shells of a smaller wood snail (*Helix memoralis*) in them, on the under surface of slabs of limestone in Cumberland, and Mr. Baker has recently observed them in the limestone of Cannington Park, near Bridgewater.—Dr. Buckland also presented a notice 'On recent and fossil semi-circular

Cavities caused by air bubbles on the surface of soft clay, and resembling impressions of rain-drops.' In July, 1840, Dr. Buckland first noticed cavities of this kind upon the surface of some desiccated mud, which had been laid in small flat heaps by the side of the railroad near Reading; they were mostly of the size of holes impressed by large rain drops, but could not be referred to rain, because they were confined to certain spots lower than the general surface of the heaps, which were smooth, and slightly convex. The cause of these holes appeared to have been the rise of bubbles of air through the bottom of little shallow ponds of water on the lowest part of the mud, the general surface of which, from its convex form, had allowed no water to rest upon it. A slab of new red sandstone on the table, from near Birmingham, containing a few impressions of vegetables, was covered with small tubercles in close contact with one another, and apparently caused by the deposition of sand in holes formed by the rise of bubbles of air from a subjacent bed of clay. Dr. Buckland suggested, that some of the cavities, and casts of cavities, on the beds at Stourton Hill, near Liverpool, and also on those near Shrewsbury, all of which have been attributed to rain-drops, may have been due to the extrication of air-bubbles; care would therefore be necessary to distinguish between these two causes of phenomena, which have hitherto been exclusively attributed to rain.

'On some peculiar Inorganic Formations and Fossils of the Magnesian Limestone,' by Edwin Lankester, M.D.—This communication was descriptive of a series of specimens placed on the table, illustrating various appearances and forms assumed by the magnesian limestone.

Dr. DAUBENY 'On Magnesian Limestone.'—Prof. Daubeny produced some specimens of magnesian limestone, and submitted the hypothesis which he had already offered to the Chemical Section, by way of accounting for the peculiarity of their external appearance by the action of the weather upon them. He had a large collection of specimens in his possession, and was inclined to think, that the cavities on the exterior surface were the result of the corrosive action of water containing, perhaps, carbonic acid. The case was somewhat analogous to what he had pointed out at Plymouth, in his paper on the rocks of the Tyrol. (See *Athen.* No. 721, p. 467.)

Dr. BUCKLAND did not think that the appearances described by Dr. Daubeny were due to the action of water or acids, but to a condition pointed out by Mr. Sedgwick, in his paper 'On the Geological relations and internal structure of the Magnesian Limestone,' published in the Transactions of the Geological Society of London.—Mr. PHILLIPS observed, that inequalities of bed-surface occurred in many stratified rocks, and presented distinct and characteristic features recognizable in faithful drawings. He preferred to hold the opinion of Prof. Sedgwick, that the irregularity of surface was one of the structures of formation, and not due to subsequent waste.—Sir H. DE LA BECHE remarked, that in many cases these appearances were simply structure developed by weathering, in the same manner as the fossils were well known to be often exposed by wear far better than by any other means.

'On the Action of the North American Lakes,' by Mr. Schoolcraft.—Mr. Schoolcraft's observations on the American lakes were made during a residence of nearly twenty years in that district, chiefly in the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior, and he was thus enabled to devote particular attention to the action of the lakes on their boundaries, under fluctuations of level, by which they have been either considerably enlarged or otherwise modified. In this respect Lake Superior, perhaps, affords more scope for observation than any other; its large area and great computed depth, serve more fully to develop the action of its waves upon the sandstone rocks which surrounds its southern margin. This is nowhere better shown than along the twelve miles of mural coast locally known as the *pictured rock*; the force of the waves impelled by the equinoctial gales has fretted and riddled these rocks into the most singular architectural forms; colossal caverns, into which large boats can enter, are formed under the impending rock. Along this coast of winding bays and headlands, extending altogether 450 miles, the action of heavy currents has broken and comminuted the sand-

stone and greywacke, piling up the sand thus formed into elevated ridges, or spreading it out over wide plains. The most extensive field of action occurs between the eastward termination of the primary rocks, near Granite Point, and their reappearance in the elevated mountainous range of Gros Cape, at the head of St. Mary's Straits. Vast hills, or dunes of sand, 300 feet in height, are formed along this line, and present a very remarkable appearance, from their perfect aridity, their elevation above the lake, and the generally uniform level of their summits; they appear to rest upon more compact beds of clay and gravel, and have evidently been washed up by the waves and driven landward by the wind. Tempests of sand are thus formed, which spread inland, burying the tallest trees and carrying desolation in their track. The same wind and wave action is described by the author as taking place on some parts of the coasts of Huron and Michigan; dunes are first formed, and then spread inland, bearing sterility over thousands of acres, formerly fertile and well wooded. Another effect produced by this drifted sand, is to occasion the formation of pools and morasses along its shifting boundary line, thus injuring other large tracks of country. The recent date of this formation is often shown by buried trees and freshwater shells found at great depths in excavating, or exposed by irruptions of the waves. Mr. Schoolcraft describes other arenaceous deposits forming broad sandy belts, bordering the lakes, and supporting a light growth of pines, poplar, and birch; these he considers due to a similar action, at an earlier period, when the water of the lakes stood at a higher level and occupied a wider area, a condition which is further indicated by the occurrence of wide lacustrine deposits in the same neighbourhood. On the shores of the lakes there sometimes occurs a deposit of iron sand, often a foot in thickness, formed from the magnetic oxide of iron, which exists abundantly in the sandstones, and is set free by the action of the waves in comminuting the rocks.—Mr. PHILLIPS referred to similar accounts, given by Lieut. Nelson, of the influence of the wind in the Bermudas, in transporting sand, shells, and corals inland; he considered it highly probable, that many of the beds of new red sandstone, overlying those in which the cheirotherium footprints were found, and to which they owed their preservation, were due to drifting by wind.

SECTION D.—ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY. TUESDAY.

Dr. HODGKIN 'On the Varieties of the Human Race.'—The immediate object of this paper was to state the progress which had been made in furtherance of the inquiry undertaken by the Section at a former Meeting. It announced the further circulation of the copious and systematic queries printed at the expense of the Association, and published in the last volume of the Transactions. The paper concluded by urging the reappointment of the Committee—the application for a further pecuniary grant in aid of the inquiry, and the solicitation of Government assistance in extending the inquiries amongst military and naval officers on foreign service,—and more especially in calling for reports from the Protectors of Aborigines, appointed in some of our colonies.

Prof. DAUBENY exhibited a specimen of *Agave Americana*, and gave the following account of it:—The aloe began to throw up its flower stem in May, 1841. The first blossoms opened about the end of July, and it went on flowering till October. Several suckers were removed from the plant after the blossom was over, and one which grew on a kind of underground stem, of perhaps two feet and a half long, which had apparently been lengthened in seeking for a convenient place to reach the light, had three buds at the end of it. This was planted, and in May, 1842, one of the buds opened, in the form of an imperfect flower, having some green leaves with spikes on the edge, as in ordinary leaves, and others approaching to the form and colour of true petals, and two perfect stamens, with anthers and farina, and others distorted.

Mr. BABINGTON thought this a curious instance, as occurring in the aloe. The aloe was a plant that flowered once, and then died; it was an animal, with a longer period of existence than other animals.—Dr. LANKESTER stated that this was an instance of

regular morphosis. It was interesting as occurring in a plant that so seldom blossomed in this country. The cause of the morphosis had probably been the cutting off the supply of nutriment to the buds, by the removal of the suckers from the parent plant.

Mr. H. E. STRICKLAND read the Report of the Committee appointed to draw up a plan for rendering the nomenclature of zoology uniform and permanent. The Report consisted of two parts: the first containing a series of rules for rectifying the present nomenclature of zoology; the second containing recommendations for improving the nomenclature in future.

The reading of this Report was followed by a discussion on the propriety of printing it in the next volume of the Transactions of the Association, as it contained so much that was only matter of opinion, and as time had not been afforded for collecting generally the opinions of zoologists on the subject. The question was eventually referred to the committee, as a matter of business.

Mr. E. SOLLY, junior, exhibited specimens of the bark of ash-trees, which were in a diseased state, and had been in many places attacked by small insects. He also exhibited specimens of the larvae of *Cossus lignisecida*, obtained from oak-trees in the neighbourhood of Manchester. He stated that throughout a large district of Cheshire the ash-trees were attacked in the manner described.—Mr. BABINGTON told the insects attacking the ash-trees to be *Anobium striatum* and *Hyalecatus fraxini*. He did not think they caused the diseased state of the bark of the tree, but that they attacked those trees which were already in a state of disease. The remedy he believed to be in this, and many cases of the attacks of insects, to get rid of the diseased state of the plants which induced their attacks.

Prof. OWEN read a Report on the Fossil Mammalia of Great Britain. [See Sec. C. p. 689.]

SECTION E.—MEDICAL SCIENCE. TUESDAY.

Mr. WILSON read a paper, 'On Lithotomy and Lithotripsy,' in which he contrasted the advantages and disadvantages of both operations for removing calculus. Lithotripsy, he said, had not fulfilled in practice the hopes which its first advocates held out from it. Many circumstances rendered the practice of it not only formidable but fatal. The statistics of lithotomy were stated at large, and the views entertained by the author supported by numerous cases, which he detailed at length to the Section.

Prof. OWEN read a brief notice 'On Dr. Martin Barry's Researches on Fibre,' which has been just published in the Transactions of the Royal Society.

Dr. JAMES CARSON, jun., read a paper, 'On the Uses of the Muscular Fibres of the Bronchial Tubes.'—The object of the muscular apparatus in question, according to the author, was to co-operate with the external inspiratory muscles dilating the cavity of the chest in extending the peculiarly organized membrane lining the air vesicles at the surfaces of which the change produced on the blood by the air is effected. The superficies of these vesicles taken together is about sixty square inches, but a distension equalling a cubic inch, and carried throughout, would increase the superficies to 460 square inches. These views seemed to be confirmed by stethoscopic phenomena.

Dr. RICHARDSON detailed a case of asphyxia, which occurred in the operations for clearing the wreck of the Royal George. The divers are equipped with a waterproof dress of macintosh fabric, with a metallic helmet resting on the shoulders, to which is attached a tube, through which air is forcibly pumped from above. The divers generally remain below from half an hour to an hour or more, without any inconvenience, and return with their inner dress of flannel perfectly dry. On the 4th of October, 1841, while Roderick Cameron was below, the air-tube burst near the pump; he was instantly hauled up by the safety line attached to him; the first disagreeable sensation he experienced was an unusual pressure of the helmet and leads against the collar-bone and chest, followed by an urgent feeling of suffocation, after which he speedily lost all sensation; he was drawn up in little more than one minute; a few seconds elapsed before the helmet was removed. He remained lying on the vessel's deck, on board which

he was drawn, for about a quarter of an hour, when he showed signs of consciousness, and was able to speak; in about an hour he was received into Haister Hospital. The pain in the head, dimness of sight, soreness of throat, and other effects of the accident disappeared in four or five days.

Dr. JAMES CARSON presented to the Section a case of remarkable paralysis of some of the muscles of the scapula. As the demonstration of the affected muscles was given by exhibiting the motions the patient could and could not perform, a mere verbal description of them would not prove satisfactory.

Dr. CLAY presented to the Section a new form of Pessary, and made some remarks on the disadvantages of those in ordinary use.

Dr. FOWLER made a few observations on the best mode of expressing the results of practice in therapeutics, which he stated to be the tabulating and recording all observations in accordance with some recognized physiological laws.

SECTION F.—STATISTICS. TUESDAY.

Col. SYKES presented a Report on the Vital Statistics of five large towns in Scotland, which had been prepared by Mr. A. Watt, under the direction of a committee. Of this elaborate paper, which included more than one hundred sheets of closely written tables, it would be impossible to give any analysis within reasonable limits. It will be printed in full in the next volume of the Reports of the Association, and the most prominent and popular of the topics it contained were brought out in Dr. Alison's paper, which was read at a later period of the day.

On the recommendation of the Committee, the Section voted that it was highly desirable to have a more perfect system for the registration of deaths and burials established in Scotland.

Mr. G. WEBB HALL read a brief paper on the differences in the quality of the milk of cows for the production of butter and cheese. The inquiries and experiments were as yet incomplete, and were communicated chiefly for the purpose of directing attention to what may be called 'Agricultural statistics.'

Dr. ALISON read a paper 'On the Destitution and Mortality of some of the Large Towns in Scotland,' containing additional facts in confirmation of his former statements.—(see *Athen.* No. 674, 676). He referred, first, to the result of an inquiry into the number and condition of the destitute poor in Edinburgh, undertaken in the early part of last winter by a Committee appointed to distribute a charitable fund, raised by subscription on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and by whom domiciliary visits were made, and uniform reports presented from all parts of the town. From these it appeared that 21,620 persons, in a population of 137,200, (excluding the garrison of the Castle), were at that time in a state of utter destitution, and were recommended for immediate wholly gratuitous relief, besides nearly 5,000 more, who, not being so miserably destitute, were recommended for relief in the way of provisions and fuel at a reduced price. To the 21,600 are to be added the inhabitants of three workhouses and of the House of Refuge, making a total of above 23,000 persons, out of 137,200, or 16.8 per cent. of the population, who, during at least a part of the year "of necessity must live by alms." Of this number, not above 7,000 are admitted as paupers to legal relief; so that 16,000, or 11.6 of the population, are, during part of the year, destitute from disability or want of employment, and have no lawful means of subsistence. The pauperism of England, of which so much has been said, extends in general to about 9 per cent. of the population; and most of the paupers are supported in comfort, and much care taken of their religious and moral instruction; but it appears from these statements, that the destitution of Edinburgh extends to nearly twice that proportion of the people; and although Dr. Alison admitted that very few of them die of actual starvation, he asserted that many of them die of diseases partly caused by want of sufficient nourishment and clothing; that they are generally dependent on one form or another of mendicancy; that the supply both of their bodily and spiritual wants is very irregular and precarious; and that they are in a great measure kept alive by the assistance given them by the working classes, even by the lowest and poorest of that

description. Thus, he maintained, that the burden of their subsistence, although not allowed to press, as it would do in England, on the capital and property of the country, presses on the industry of the country, where its operation is both more injurious and more ruinous. In regard to the effects of the Scotch system of management of the poor on the mortality of great towns, he said that this could be best judged of in years of epidemics, because great part of the effect of bad management of the poor is, to render them peculiarly liable to suffer from such visitations. Although several extensive epidemics had occurred, since the English Registration Act came into force, in the English great towns, he could not find that the annual mortality in any of them had ever exceeded 1 in 30; but it had been fully ascertained that in Glasgow the mortality had reached this amount in an average of five years; and that in 1837 it had been 1 in 21, exceeding that recorded in any year in Liverpool (the most unhealthy town in England) by 25 per cent. He admitted that in the statements which he had formerly laid before the Statistical Society in London, as to the mortality at Edinburgh and Dundee, there had been an error from want of the proper deduction for still-born children; but after making that deduction, the mortality at Dundee in 1836 (the worst year of epidemic fever there) appeared to be 1 in 30.1, equal to the highest recorded at Liverpool, which is a town nearly four times larger; and the mortality in Edinburgh in 1837 appeared to be 1 in 27.4, exceeding the highest recorded in Liverpool by nearly 10 per cent., and the highest recorded in London by 19 per cent. (viz., as 27.4 to 21.8). In regard to the greater liability of the Scotch towns to suffer from contagious fever, he stated that while the highest mortality from that cause, recorded in England, was 7.7 per cent. of the whole mortality, and that only in London and Manchester, and only for one year, the general proportion being about 4 per cent., it appeared from various documents obtained by Mr. Watt, that in Glasgow, in 1837, it was above 20 per cent.; in Dundee, in 1836, 15 per cent.; in Glasgow, on an average of the last five years, 13.8 per cent.; in Edinburgh, for the last three years, 9.2 per cent.; in Dundee, for the last three years, 8.4 per cent., (the year of the greatest epidemic not being included in the case of either of the two last towns); in Aberdeen, for the last five years, 14.2 per cent.; and during last year in Edinburgh, 10.27 per cent. of the whole mortality. Even in Perth, for five years, it was 7.4 per cent. This evidence of the habitually greater extension of fever he considered of peculiar importance, first, because he had formerly given reasons for thinking the extension of fever in a great town more frequently dependent on distribution than on any other cause; and secondly, because the mortality of fever falls heavier than that of any other disease on the most valuable lives in a community, especially on the heads of families. He then referred, in proof of the connexion of those facts as to mortality with distribution, to the report of Villermé, on an elaborate inquiry into the comparative mortality of the twelve arrondissements of Paris, contained in the Archives de Médecine for 1825. It there appeared, that these districts of that city followed, with very slight variation, the same order as to mortality for five years together, the extremity of the scale being 1 in 45 for the first arrondissement, and 1 in 24 for the twelfth, and the mean mortality of Paris being 1 in 32.4;—that this order had no connexion with the vicinity of the districts to the river, or their distance from it,—nor with the degree of elevation of the ground,—nor with the nature of the soil,—nor with the neighbourhood to, or distance from, the fetid marshes of Montfaucon,—nor with the purity or impurity of the water drank,—nor with the degree of density of the population, whether estimated by the proportion of inhabited houses to the whole extent of the districts, or by the proportion of the number of inhabitants to the space occupied by the buildings. By the true method of isolation or exclusion it was proved, that none of these conditions determined the greater or less mortality of the different districts. But when the districts were compared with one another, according to the number of their *paupers*, ascertained by the proportion of the inhabitants paying no taxes on account of their poverty, they were found to arrange themselves, almost precisely, in the same order in which

they stood as to the degree of mortality, the three first arrondissements occupying the lowest place, and the eighth, ninth, and twelfth the highest place, in both scales. These observations, extending to nearly 800,000 people, and to five years, appear sufficient to prove, that the privations or comfort of the inhabitants are the main causes by which the greater or less mortality of the different parts of a great town, or of different great towns, are determined; and when these are borne in mind, the greater mortality (especially from fever) in the great towns of Scotland, will appear distinctly to confirm the conclusion to which Dr. Alison had arrived from other facts, that the provisions against destitution there, whether directed to its prevention or direct relief, are much less effective than in England. He fully admitted that various causes affect the lives and comfort, and even the degree of destitution, of the lower orders, besides the kind of provision made against that destitution by the higher orders; that much suffering among them may be prevented by correcting intemperance,—much by religious and moral education,—much by draining and ventilation, and other physical comforts. All these assertions are true, but they are not the whole truth. When all means of prevention are removed, we are still assured, by universal experience, by study of the physical and moral constitution of man, and by the warnings of Revelation, that "the poor shall never cease out of the land," and that "the greatest evil of the poor will be their poverty," much suffering will still remain which we cannot prevent, and which it is our duty to relieve. He added, with equal confidence, that this relief is much more surely and effectually given in England than in Scotland; and that precautions and securities are known, by the prudent application of which, the regular and systematic relief of suffering may be prevented from having any effect in ultimately extending or perpetuating it, and may be confidently expected to act as an antidote to suffering in future generations, as well as a remedy for it in the present. He stated, in conclusion, that he had avoided any allusion to the inadequacy of the allowances granted to those destitute persons who are admitted as paupers in Scotland, or to the effects of such inadequate relief in the production of crime; but a striking illustration of both had been just put into his hands, and rested on the authority of Mr. McLaren, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Smith, governor of the jail there. This was a case of five children of one family, who were in that jail at one time,—two under sentence of transportation for theft. It appeared that the father had deserted his wife with six children under twelve, one just born, in 1832, and had not been heard of since; that they had been allowed 2s. 6d. a week by the parish, which allowance had been afterwards reduced to 2s., (whereas in Manchester they would have had from 6s. to 7s. a week); that they had no other resource, and had been obliged to beg, and received hardly any education; and it was the conviction of those who had examined the case, that they had been led to the commission of crime simply by the temptation into which they had been led by the mode of life which had become inevitable to them, in consequence of this inadequate allowance.

The last paper read was presented by Mr. Langton, as a Report of the Manchester Statistical Society on the Vital Statistics of Manchester, prepared chiefly by its Vice President, Mr. Robertson.

What, in popular language, is called the *Town of Manchester*, may be taken to consist of these eight townships—Manchester, Ardwick, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme, Salford, Pendleton, Broughton, and Cheetham with Crumpsall; containing in 1841, an aggregate population of 305,933 souls. Manchester presents a population, whose condition, both physical and moral, differs in some degree perhaps in each of these divisions;—differs as the township happens to contain a larger or smaller proportion of those, strictly speaking, of the comfortable class; as also a greater or smaller proportion of skilled or well-paid operatives. Thus two of the least populous townships, Cheetham and Broughton, are occupied chiefly by the comfortable class, and Ardwick and Chorlton-upon-Medlock by a large minority of the same; while Hulme, Manchester, Salford, and Pendleton (in particular Manchester,) are to a large extent peopled by operatives. These latter townships again differ as to the more or less comfortable condi-

tion of the operatives themselves: for whilst Hulme, a newly-peopled township, and the parts of Chorlton-upon-Medlock and of Ardwick which border upon the river Medlock, attract the skilled or best paid operatives, Manchester (to which may be added the adjoining portion of Salford along the Irwell,) with its dense smoke, its narrow streets in the older quarters, its courts and cellars, draws to itself a very large proportion of the poorest grades of all. With these facts in view, the Committee judged it desirable that the returns of births, deaths, and marriages should be procured not for the town as a whole, but, if possible, for each of the eight townships by itself.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.
Chorlton-upon-Medlock	675	2,581	8,209	20,569	28,336
Hulme	1,677	3,081	4,234	9,624	96,982
Ardwick	1,762	2,763	5,545	5,524	9,906
Cheetham with Crumpsall	1,204	1,798	2,937	5,903	8,627
Broughton	866	825	880	1,580	3,794
Salford	13,611	19,114	25,772	40,796	53,300
Pendleton	3,611	4,805	5,948	8,435	11,032
Manchester	70,409	79,459	108,016	142,026	163,886
					305,933

One circumstance deserves particular mention as affecting the moral condition and in all probability the rate of mortality of two of the principal townships; and consequently as supplying an additional argument in favour of obtaining the returns for the townships separately. Owing to the increasing annoyance from smoke, the noise and bustle of business, and perhaps also the growing value of building land, for shops and warehouses, in the central parts, all the families of the comfortable class, whose avocations or circumstances permit a change of residence, have in the course of the last few years removed from the township of Manchester, and almost to an equal extent from that of Salford, to the outer townships; whereby large tracts of the town remain occupied solely by operatives. This change, though it may promote the health of the families of the opulent, is to be regarded as unfavourable to the town as a community; since it has drawn a broad line of separation as to residence between the employers and the employed, which in the issue must prove equally inimical to the well-being of both. But the increase of smoke threatens to extend the same evil to the remaining townships until, it may happen, that the operatives in all are deserted by the superior class. The influence of this cause will be understood by reference to a map on which the water courses are traced, and shown to consist, partly of rivers and partly of numerous branches of canals; for it is on the margins of these that all manufactories, foundries, and workshops, requiring water for steam-engines or other purposes, are necessarily placed; and it is thence that the smoke chiefly arises. In presenting the first Mortality bill of a town, known as the centre of the Cotton Manufacture of England, it might perhaps be expected that an account should be given of various particulars, connected with this great and important branch of trade, supposed to affect the health and longevity of those employed therein: as the nature of the various occupations—the habits, personal and moral, of the operatives; their food and dwellings; the wages they obtain; their mutual-aid societies; the charities, medical and eleemosynary, for their relief, &c.;—inquiries deserving attention, but far too extensive to be embraced in a single report. On the present occasion, the Committee confine their remarks to the physical character of the locality, considered under the two heads of its Geology and its Climate. Manchester is situated in a part of that extensive deposit of *drift*,* which covers from view so great a portion of the strata of the midland and north-western counties of England, skirting the sides of the Penine chain, and enveloping the lower tracts of country. Little is known as to the origin of this deposit. The appearances which it presents are very variable—at one place being composed of coarse gravel, at another of a stiff clay mingled with pebbles; elsewhere consisting of a fine forest sand, and again in the valleys as a gravel and fine sand. Most probably all these four

* By the term *drift* is meant the upper formation, composed of materials which have been carried to the places where they are now found by the agency of water.

beds are of different geological ages, and that each was formed under peculiar circumstances. Whatever their origin, they now so entirely cover the strata in the vicinity of Manchester, that it is only on the great lines of drainage or in artificial sections that a view of the substrata is to be obtained. The rock underlying the towns of Manchester and Salford, and their suburbs, with the exception of the small coal fields of Bradford, Clayton, and Pendleton, and the instances hereinafter named, is the upper new red sandstone, the second member in the descending order of the formation of that name.—The town of Manchester, in 53° 25' 10" north lat., and 2° 10' 30" west longitude, stands at the north-west angle of the south Lancashire plain which stretches from east to west along the Mersey, from the high lands bordering on Yorkshire, to George's Channel—the town distant from the latter about thirty-seven miles. The climate, even by the admission of foreign residents, is mild and temperate; but it is moist, the sky dark and cloudy, and the atmosphere, both in respect of temperature and humidity, extremely variable. The cold is rarely severe, and but little snow falls, and that little soon disappears: facts which will be more or less illustrated by the tables which follow. The following, according to Dr. Dalton, is the monthly mean height of the barometer at Manchester for forty-seven years; namely, from 1794 to 1840 inclusive: the months are arranged in order from the lowest mean to the highest.

Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
June 29.90	September . . . 29.93	October 29.85
August 29.90	April 29.90	December . . . 29.81
May 29.94	March 29.89	January 29.80
July 29.94	February 29.85	November . . . 29.76

In the period of forty-seven years the lowest annual mean, according to Dr. Dalton, was in 1799 and 1800, namely 29.61. The following is the monthly maximum, minimum, and mean heights of the thermometer, and also the annual mean on the average of twenty-two years—from 1819 to 1840 inclusive.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
January	46.6	31.8	37.8
February	44.8	33.8	40.3
March	48.0	37.8	43.2
April	54.1	42.1	48.1
May	62.9	50.6	54.7
June	64.7	56.0	59.3
July	65.3	50.0	62.5
August	64.2	58.8	61.5
September	60.0	54.5	57.1
October	56.2	46.8	51.4
November	48.0	39.9	44.5
December	45.9	34.8	41.4

Annual mean temperature for twenty-two years . . . 50.1

In reference to the quantity of rain which falls in different months there is great variety; for "any one month in the year may be the wettest or driest in that year, for anything that is previously known to the contrary." The following Table shows the mean monthly and annual quantities of rain during the forty-seven years ending 1840; the months being arranged to begin with the highest mean and end with the lowest.

October 3.733	December . . . 3.431	February . . . 2.444
November . . . 3.710	September . . . 3.195	March 2.304
July 3.706	June 2.691	January 2.257
August 3.478	May 2.400	April 2.109

Annual mean 35.518 inches.

It is worthy of remark, how abrupt the transition is from the wet to the dry period, December being amongst the wettest, and January nearly the driest month in the year. The difference in the quantity of rain again between June and July, when (were it not that the year is so wet throughout) the rainy season of Manchester might be said to begin, is one inch.

Marrriages in the Eight Townships.

In the year 1840, 2,984, being one in 102.52 of the Population.

	1840.	1841.
Per Centage.		
Of the Males married who cannot write	26.40	25.90
Of the Females	59.45	57.46

Births, in the Eight Townships.

	1840.	1841.
Births.		
Male	6,070	6,569
Female	5,731	6,066
Total	11,801	12,635

Twin Births.

Classification.	1840.	1841.	Proportion to the total number of Births.	1840.	1841.
Total Number of Twins	115	139	Being as one in	102.61	90.90
Viz:—			Proportion to the total number of Twins.		
Male Twins	34	44	Being as one in	3.38	3.11
Female Twins	34	49	" " " " " " " "	3.38	2.83
Twins, being one of either sex	47	46	" " " " " " " "	2.42	3.02

Proportion of Births to the Population—in 1840, 25.92; in 1841, 24.21.

Proportion of Births to the Female Population—in 1840, 13.54; in 1841, 12.65.

Proportion of Illegitimate Births in Total Births—in 1840, 21.26; in 1841, 20.47.

Proportion of Births to Deaths—in 1840, 100 to 81.43; in 1841, 100 to 71.55.

Deaths compared with the Population—in 1840, 29.17; in 1841, 31.90.

Proportion of Female Deaths to Female Population—in 1840, 34.73; in 1841, 35.41.

Proportion of total Deaths in both Sexes, to total Population, in 1840, 31.83; in 1841, 33.64.

There was not sufficient time for considering and discussing this important subject. We would suggest that when communications are of such importance as to be printed, it would be better, instead of distributing them at the moment, if copies were sent a few days previously to such members as are likely to take an interest in the subject. The Report of the Manchester Statistical Society would have afforded many interesting points of comparison with the Vital Statistics of the five towns of Scotland, which had been reported on the same day, with the Report from Sheffield presented at a former meeting of the Association, and with the many valuable reports on the average vitality in Continental cities prepared by foreign statisticians.

SECTION G.—MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

TUESDAY.

Sir J. ROBISON explained Mr. Prosser's method of making earthenware or porcelain from dry powder of clay compressed. The advantage was that no twisting or alteration of shape (excepting a little shrinkage) took place in the burning. From the accuracy with which articles formed by compression retained the shape of the mould, they could be fitted together very easily and smoothly. Sir J. Robison showed a piece of tessellated pavement made of these tiles, which, although just laid together without cement, was perfectly smooth on the surface. He wished particularly to introduce to their notice a roofing tile of construction novel in this country: from the peculiar manner in which these tiles overstepped each other, a little Roman cement rendered them perfectly watertight; and from their not being absorbent, they were not liable to exfoliate, and would, therefore, be almost imperishable. The old form of tile weighed about 105lb. per square yard, while this only weighed 58lb. They were manufactured at Stoke upon Trent.

Mr. J. S. RUSSELL explained his 'Indicator of Speed of Steam Vessels.' This was a simple application of a well known principle; it was not novel, but he had applied it successfully, although others had failed. It depended on the hydrodynamical fact, that if a reservoir be filled with water to a certain height, the water will flow from an orifice at the bottom with a velocity proportionate to the height; and conversely, if the reservoir be empty and this orifice turned towards a stream, the water will rise in the reservoir to the height proportionate to the velocity. His plan was to pass a tube through the bow of the vessel, and carry it along the flooring to the centre of gravity of the vessel, where it terminated in a vertical glass tube, exhibiting the weight of water within. To this tube there was attached a moveable scale, the zero of which being placed on a level with the point at which the water stood when the vessel was at rest, the rise of the water in the tube when the vessel was set in motion exhibited the velocity at which the vessel was passing through the water. He had tested the accuracy of this indicator by sailing vessels at least twenty times, over a measured distance of 15½ miles, and comparing his tube with Massey's log, the common log, calculations from the number of strokes, &c. he found it more accurate than any. By putting a stopcock in the pipe just under the glass tube, he was

enabled to regulate the orifice until the greatest regularity was obtained, and he could now depend on the indications within the twentieth of a mile. From these experiments he had constructed a scale, which he exhibited, and of which the following is an extract; the first column exhibiting the speed in miles per hour, and the second the height of the water in the tube above the zero line, expressed in feet:—

Miles per hour.	Feet on the scale.
16	7.5625
13	5.6800
11	4.067
9	2.722
7	1.647
5	0.84
3	0.2025
1	0.0336

Prof. VIGNOLES read a communication 'On the use of Béton and Concrete in constructing Breakwaters.' The use of béton had greatly increased in France lately especially in marine works; it was similar to concrete, but not exactly identical with it. Béton, like concrete, was composed of lime mixed with broken stones, gravel and sand; but it was supposed to require hydraulic lime, while concrete in this country was frequently made of common lime when not to be exposed to the action of the sea. Béton was first introduced in France by Belidor, and lately much advocated by Vicat; since then it had been much used, and he considered that attention was due to the use that had lately been made of it in the Port of Algiers by M. Poiteul, the engineer of that harbour.

Mr. P. TAYLOR had witnessed the complete success of this system at Marseilles, where a very difficult structure had been accomplished in this way. The original béton was a cement made of lime and ground brick; this made a very good cement; cubic masses of this concrete, 10 feet on the face, were used. These cubic masses were formed at Marseilles on the very brink of the precipice over which they were to be rolled into the sea. He was now constructing four bridges, and he was as confident in placing his foundation on béton as on stone, he had so often witnessed the efficacy of the plan—one point was that in France they had very good hydraulic lime.—Mr. THOMSON said, that when good hydraulic lime was not to be procured, he had used the chalk lime of the north of Ireland, which, though useless by itself, afforded a good cement when mixed with clay. The lime was burned and ground, the clay was ground and well mixed with the lime; this was then burned in a kiln, and the mortar was quite satisfactory, but too expensive for common use.—Mr. SMITH (of Deauston) had lately directed his attention to the same subject. Concrete might also be used to make tiles for drying land when clay was dear and fuel was expensive; hollow tubes of concrete might be made in the drains by using proper cores, and constructing them in lengths of 3 or 4 feet, pouring the concrete round the core, leaving small apertures for the admission of water. He considered that they might be made on a larger scale, so as to be very serviceable for sewers.—Mr. BATEMAN had been compelled to resort to artificial lime for a large water work in Ireland; he tried M. Vicat's experiments over again, and found that they succeeded perfectly in experiment, and even on the large scale while the pressure of water was moderate, but when the depth reached 12 feet, he found the lime was completely washed away where unsupported, and even the floor of the culvert was at length disintegrated by the action and pressure of the water: from this he concluded that Vicat's experiments should not be implicitly trusted in great pressures of water.—Mr. M. L. BAUNEL explained the great cohesion of bricks, when interlaid with hoop iron or laths beaten into a fibrous state.—Sir J. ROBISON explained the construction of roads near Madras of a kind of concrete made of lime and pounded brick; he had also seen at a large gas-work in Paris, immense walls apparently as hard as stone, composed of the lime which was used in purifying gas.—Prof. VIGNOLES said, that M. Bergeron had just communicated to him that a French engineer had lately discovered in Calais and other harbours, a black clay or sediment, which, when burned, made a puzzolona equal to the Italian. Many of our ports, such as Bays, were filled with this sediment, which therefore gave us a cheap method of constructing waterworks, and improving the condition of these harbours at the same time.

Mr. L. SCHWABE explained his method of spinning glass, and brought forward specimens of the

the greatest depend on the scale. From mile, which is an extract; in miles per water in the et—

the scale. 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 200 205 210 215 220 225 230 235 240 245 250 255 260 265 270 275 280 285 290 295 300 305 310 315 320 325 330 335 340 345 350 355 360 365 370 375 380 385 390 395 400 405 410 415 420 425 430 435 440 445 450 455 460 465 470 475 480 485 490 495 500 505 510 515 520 525 530 535 540 545 550 555 560 565 570 575 580 585 590 595 600 605 610 615 620 625 630 635 640 645 650 655 660 665 670 675 680 685 690 695 700 705 710 715 720 725 730 735 740 745 750 755 760 765 770 775 780 785 790 795 800 805 810 815 820 825 830 835 840 845 850 855 860 865 870 875 880 885 890 895 900 905 910 915 920 925 930 935 940 945 950 955 960 965 970 975 980 985 990 995 1000

the quantity of water evaporated by each pound of fuel; yet this was the most fallacious of all tests, as from the varieties of boilers and the differences in their evaporative powers, their results were so at variance as not to be depended on. As regards the nuisance, the appearance of the chimney was a sufficient test: but when the question of economy was considered, a very different class of tests was required. Economy has reference to two distinct objects, namely: 1st, the obtaining the largest quantity of steam from a pound of coal, and 2nd, obtaining such quantity of steam in the shortest time. Thus economy has reference to fuel, and to time; and it is important to observe that the economy in the one, is inversely as that of the other. Mr. Williams observed, economy in fuel, that is, obtaining the highest evaporative effect from each pound of coal, may be the ruin of the manufacturer; for if his engine requires a given weight of water to be converted into steam within a given time, if such quantity be not supplied, the engine cannot do the required work. Mr. Williams referred to a variety of experiments made by himself, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wickstead and others, showing that by quick or slow combustion of coal, the quantity of water evaporated from the same boiler, and by the same furnace, varied considerably. This view of the question showed the necessity for distinguishing between the boiler and the furnaces, for though heat may be generated by a more perfect combustion in the furnace, yet, if the boiler was not equal to its absorption, the remainder will pass by the chimney and be lost; and Mr. Williams showed that exactly in the degree in which the heat was increased in the flues, was the waste heat also increased by the chimney. If then we look to the quantity of steam generated, we must refer to the boiler and its evaporative faculty; but if we look to the quantity of heat generated, we must refer to the furnace and flues. Mr. Williams then urged the importance, in testing any plan of combustion, of looking as well to the temperature of the escaping products by the chimney, as to the quantity of steam generated in the boiler. The true test then is to be found in ascertaining the quantity of heat generated, rather than of the steam produced; and without any reference whatever to the boiler. Mr. Williams referred to an ingenious and practical mode adopted by Mr. Houldsworth for estimating the temperature in the flues of a boiler (see ante, p. 620).

Mr. Waddington considered the boiler the best thermometer. Mr. Williams's plan of ascertaining the comparative advantage in heat obtained from fuel might do very well in his own furnace, in which the greatest heat was obtained in the flue; but it was inapplicable to furnaces in which the greatest heat was obtained in the furnace itself. As to Tredgold's rule, he conceived it very just, as it was founded on an established form and description of fire-place.—Mr. Houldsworth had, since Friday, repeated his experiments very satisfactorily upon measuring the heat in the flue by the expansions of a copper wire 18 feet 6 inches long and attached to an index arm about 3 feet long, which magnified the expansion ten times. He considered that the experiment was greatly in favour of Mr. Williams's system.—Mr. FAIRBAIRN, by reference to a diagram, showed the old and new methods of promoting combustion; he stated that it yet remained to be proved that Mr. C. W. Williams's plan was superior to the slow combustion system as practised in Cornwall, where large flue surface gave time and opportunity for the heat to be absorbed by the boiler.

Mr. C. W. WILLIAMS made a communication on the subject of testing the efficacy of the several plans for abating the nuisances from Smoke by effecting a more perfect Combustion. The usual mode of measuring combustion, he stated, was the ascertaining

the quantity of water evaporated by each pound of fuel; yet this was the most fallacious of all tests, as from the varieties of boilers and the differences in their evaporative powers, their results were so at variance as not to be depended on. As regards the nuisance, the appearance of the chimney was a sufficient test: but when the question of economy was considered, a very different class of tests was required. Economy has reference to two distinct objects, namely: 1st, the obtaining the largest quantity of steam from a pound of coal, and 2nd, obtaining such quantity of steam in the shortest time. Thus economy has reference to fuel, and to time; and it is important to observe that the economy in the one, is inversely as that of the other. Mr. Williams observed, economy in fuel, that is, obtaining the highest evaporative effect from each pound of coal, may be the ruin of the manufacturer; for if his engine requires a given weight of water to be converted into steam within a given time, if such quantity be not supplied, the engine cannot do the required work. Mr. Williams referred to a variety of experiments made by himself, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Wickstead and others, showing that by quick or slow combustion of coal, the quantity of water evaporated from the same boiler, and by the same furnace, varied considerably. This view of the question showed the necessity for distinguishing between the boiler and the furnaces, for though heat may be generated by a more perfect combustion in the furnace, yet, if the boiler was not equal to its absorption, the remainder will pass by the chimney and be lost; and Mr. Williams showed that exactly in the degree in which the heat was increased in the flues, was the waste heat also increased by the chimney. If then we look to the quantity of steam generated, we must refer to the boiler and its evaporative faculty; but if we look to the quantity of heat generated, we must refer to the furnace and flues. Mr. Williams then urged the importance, in testing any plan of combustion, of looking as well to the temperature of the escaping products by the chimney, as to the quantity of steam generated in the boiler. The true test then is to be found in ascertaining the quantity of heat generated, rather than of the steam produced; and without any reference whatever to the boiler. Mr. Williams referred to an ingenious and practical mode adopted by Mr. Houldsworth for estimating the temperature in the flues of a boiler (see ante, p. 620).

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